

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7000

號四廿月四年元統宣

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

五拜禮

號一十月大英港香

\$10 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds \$14,500,000
Total \$29,500,000
R. R. R. LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES \$15,000,000

CHARTERED DIRECTORS:
(Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. S. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Balfour, Esq.
A. C. Barrett, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
C. R. Lumsden, Esq.)
HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,175,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES £1,000,000
TOTAL £3,175,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [2]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,223,223
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,223,223
HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1 month 3 per cent. per annum.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1908. [18]

NEDE LANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society).
ESTABLISHED 1874.
PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,864.84 (about £470,107)
Head Office—AMSTERDAM
Head Agency—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Achoen), Bandjermasin, Ompoedjaja at Macassar, Rombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bagdad, Saloon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Do 6 do 4 do do do.
Do 3 do 3 1/2 do do do.
Do 1 do 3 do do do do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [16]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,500,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, KOBE, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. p.a.
Do 6 do 4 do do do.
Do 3 do 3 1/2 do do do.
Do 1 do 3 do do do do.
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Directors der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Wanscher & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
W. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

REMOVAL SALE
of
ALL DRAPERY GOODS
at
VERY LOW PRICES.
In view of early removal to new premises.
THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT
will be
A SHOE EMPORIUM.
Regal Shoes \$10.00 per pair
Monarch Shoes \$12.50 each

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1909. [18]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [16]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {DELHI 12th June } See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES Poona 16th June } About 16th June { Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE } MALTA 17th June } About 17th June { Freight and Passage.
& YOKOHAMA Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.

For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
CHUBB'S & PHILLIPS'
PATENT BURGLAR AND FIRE RESISTING
SAFES.

CHUBB'S LOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
STEEL CASH, DEED AND DESPATCH BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [80]

Champagnes, Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, Burgundies, Brandy, Whiskies, Bitters, Ales, Beers and Stouts.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [15]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.
HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [17]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,365 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Santai." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO:
On SUNDAY, the 13th June.
S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao 7 P.M.
Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [1]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [16]

For LUXURY, COMFORT, QUIET, FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.

STAY AT THE
GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [13]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.
Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.
N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 190. Telegrams "Astor." [14]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREITEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"LUTZOW" Capt. G. Dörsner	WEDNESDAY, 16th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YORCK" Capt. J. Randemann	About THURSDAY, 17th June.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINCE WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINCE SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lent	SATURDAY, 19th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
 TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMANDO BEHIC	Guissot	21st June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebuffat	22nd June, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	6th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
 AGENT,
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th June 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Lights and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Own Wharf on Wing Lok Street and its Berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

BARRITTO & CO., Hongkong.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 314 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos 878, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.
 Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 9, DUDDELL STREET.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., LD.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, 108 HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.
 Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
 Hongkong, 13th May, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
 Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.
 No. 8, Queen's Road West.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 28, Queen's Road, Central.
 Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
 Prince's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.
 Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 12, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
 No. 1 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
 A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.
 OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
 GODOWNS in PRINCE EAST, BLU (Buildings), and No. 166, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
 FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
 No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 12, Des Voux Road, Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rent low.
 Apply to—
THE COMPROMISE DEPARTMENT,
 E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
 Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS.

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

35, 36, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Preços modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Voux Road.
 Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

MISSIONARY AS SMUGGLER.

MANY SEIZURES OF THE "KORSA."

The following is taken from the San Francisco Chronicle of 13th May:—

It was a hard day for those who had laid plans to smuggle dutiable goods ashore from the steamer *Korssa* yesterday, and the customs inspectors obtained results for their patient searching of the China liner.

Inspector Sam Sackett was rather the busiest of the "searching" officers, or, in justice to the others, the most successful. First of all, he held up Wei Foo, a Chinese missionary, as he came down the gangplank to see why he was wearing a silk coat so heavily quilted. The quilting was found necessary for the concealment of six dozen silk handkerchiefs, so the garment, with its "stuffing," was confiscated.

During his search of the cabin Sackett found concealed beneath the drawers in one cabin, which was the especial care of a Chinese waiter, two ivory glove stretchers, sixteen ivory picture frames, eight sandal-wood fans, two ivory mirrors, two ivory card cases, one ivory-backed brush, one ivory fan, four ivory combs, two ivory paper cutters, three ivory combination balls, seven ivory elephants, eight ivory ivory balls, one ivory watch chain.

Inspectors E. E. Eolow and Charles J. Benninger, on the same steamer, found also silk shirtwaist patterns concealed in the baggage, and Eolow, acting alone as a searcher, found nineteen pairs of silk trousers sewed up in a comforter in the possession of a steamer passenger.

Inspector P. O. Huffaker brought to light forty-eight silk handkerchiefs which had been concealed under the double bottom of a box owned by Fung You, one of the Chinese passengers on the *Korssa*. Acting with Inspector John Toland, Huffaker discovered and seized twelve embroidered silk shawls, five embroidered silk scarfs, eleven silk handkerchiefs and one silk shirt, hidden in the sailors' forecabin.

No opium was found, although a diligent search was conducted for the prohibited drug.

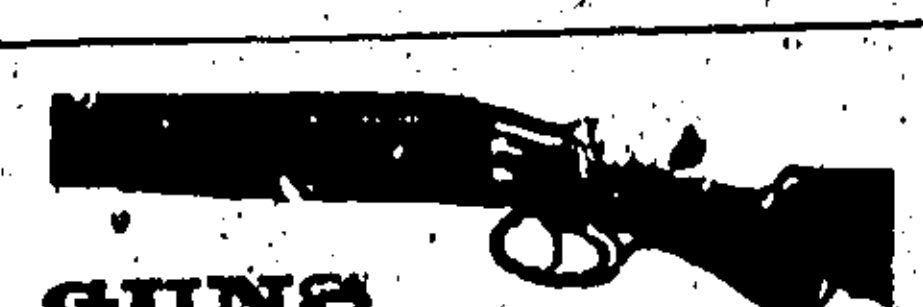
Intimations.

COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storages will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.



GUNS
 DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30's each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Manchester, LANC. W.O. England.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND
 THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.
 No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, have most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old EXERCISES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 1/4 UM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to ships leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	She Tan Koo.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from other light houses.

F. C. WING, Director.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Specialised for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON.

GALCUTTA.

HONGKONG.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Hongkong, 11th March 1908.

566, Nanking Road.

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR CARD TABLES

2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. from \$10

AND 3ft. x 3ft. from \$21.

COVERED GREEN or RED BAIZE.

ENVELOPE FOLDING

CARD TABLES

from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE,

IMITATION LEATHER OR

REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS

SMOKERS' CABINETS

in dainty and Artistic designs,

FITTED with COPPER and

SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS

TO ALL CUPBOARDS AND

DRAWERS

\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

LADIES' DESKS

AND

BUREAUS

in ENGLISH and

AMERICAN STYLE

from \$27.50 to \$65.00

REVOLVING

BOOKCASES

FINISHED IN

NATURAL

TEAK OR TO

IMITATE ALL

WOODS

PEDESTALS IN

VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLE,

READY FOR INSPECTION.

CARVED

WHATNOTS

Both ordinary and

CORNER SHAPES

For

BRK-A-B&AO

ALL ARTICLES

CHEERFULLY

SHOWN

WITH NO

OBLIGATION TO

PURCHASE

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

2. Any person desiring to be considered for the Farms, whether in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to, are:—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:—

(a) In one concession for the whole State.

(b) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch boundary on the South at Broashepp point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE.—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangement as it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil \$ 2.40
" chi 00.30
" 5 hundred packet 00.15
" 1000 00.12
" 3 00.08
" 1 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent.

If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1897.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

No. 30th April, 1909.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE

USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, MAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application. Best attention to all Coast Port Orders. Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRUGGIST (TASTELSS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERING. NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but need running a doctor's bill falling into the deep ditch of poverty, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of this simple and powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 1.—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by poisoning the system and creating all kinds of venereal diseases.

THERAPION No. 2.—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by poisoning the system and creating all kinds of venereal diseases.

THERAPION No. 3.—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by poisoning the system and creating all kinds of venereal diseases.

THERAPION No. 4.—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by poisoning the system and creating all kinds of venereal diseases.

THERAPION No. 5.—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by poisoning the system and creating all kinds of venereal diseases.

THERAPION No. 6.—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by poisoning the system and creating all kinds of venereal diseases.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

REMARKS BY BARON MAKINO.

Speaking on the subject of education for girls, Baron Makino, ex-Minister of Education, is reported by the *Yokohama Specie* to have made the following remarks:—

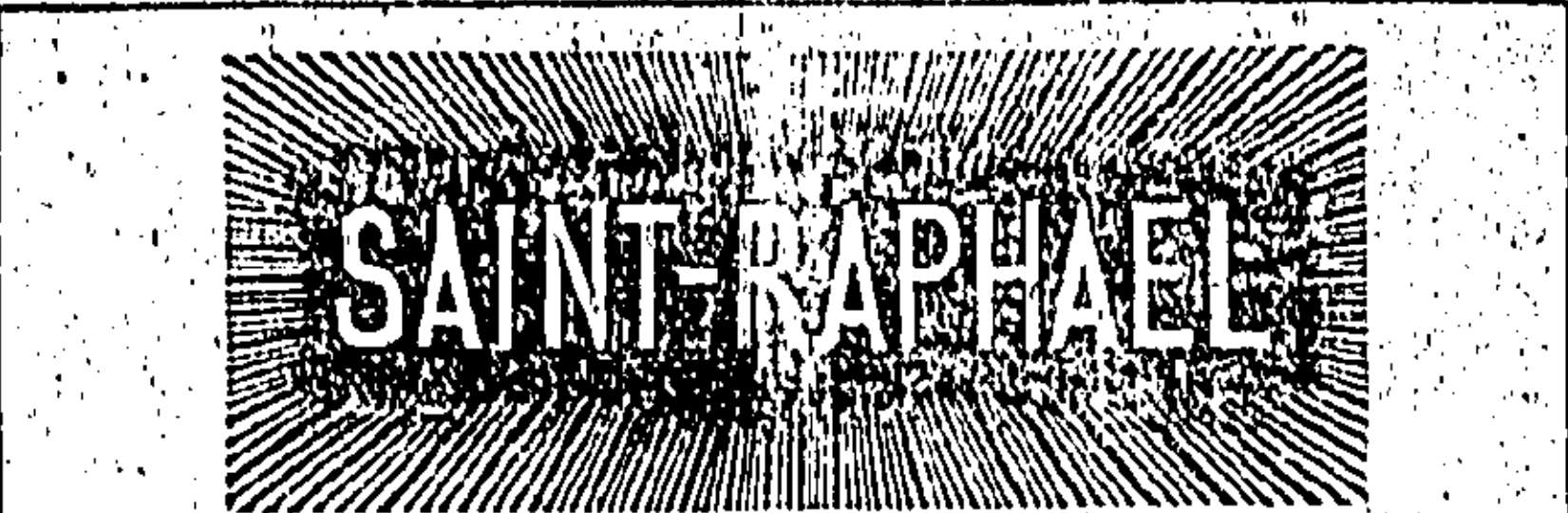
"In all countries female education is less advanced than that for men. In Japan, female education has begun to receive enthusiastic support only in recent years. Fifteen years ago high schools for girls were very few; several of such establishments, in fact, were closed instead of their number being increased. Normal schools for women were incorporated into normal schools for men. This set-back in the history of female education in our country was due to the impractical nature of the education then imparted to the girls. The teaching was not in harmony with the family customs and traditions of Japan. But now female education has received a powerful stimulus, and hundreds of girls' schools are flourishing all over the country. This is not due, however, to a mere education fad, but is caused by the demands of society. The development of national undertakings at large naturally demanded a larger number of educated girls, and this is the cause of the enthusiasm attending female education. In this connection I would like to make a few suggestions.

"It may be said that all girls become teachers, not necessarily in schools for other people's children, but as mistresses of the family. They must become teachers of children and servants. Servants are usually illiterate, and the good personality of a good mistress will influence them as no ordinary teacher can her pupils. Moreover, the unconscious influence of the mother on the character of her baby is much more important than that of a mere teacher. I would have women become a gentle helpmate of her husband, sweetening his home with her sympathy. She must be intelligent enough to comprehend the general outline of her husband's ideal, so as to sympathize with him intelligently. For this, I would advise a girl to read good books—not to study them as scholars, but to regard them as an intellectual stimulus, to remove the narrowness of mind and to create such an atmosphere around her as to make her an uplifting influence to her husband. The so-called 'good wife and wise mother' principle is embodied in such conduct.

"As to the school curriculum, I would not advise all girls to go through the superior professional courses. The post-graduate course after the graduation from a high school grade will be enough for them. To aspire after higher branches of study which are not in keeping with woman's life is useless. Yet, on the other hand, sewing and household management do not embrace the whole sphere of a girl's curriculum. These are taught because they are expedient for a girl in her capacity of mistress. But the essential aim of female education is to develop common sense, to make girls alert, and above all, to make them judicious all round. Ethics and languages are taught in girls' schools to make them acquainted with the knowledge of human affairs at home and abroad. Natural sciences and household management are taught for the purpose of imparting to the girls an intelligent knowledge of the world they live in. I have examined the curriculum of the schools for girls in Germany, and have found them not very different from those of our girls. Instruction in German literature serves to inspire the girls with a love for their country. Universal history is taught to make clear the standing of Germany in the world. But only so much of universal history is taught as to enable the girls to comprehend the present by reference to the past, and by understanding past causes, to view the present generation with sympathy. Political problems are not thought necessary to be taught in detail, but the great works of great men, and the sacrifices they have gone through for the benefit of humanity, are made a strong feature. Germans know how to turn to the best account what learning they possess. The progress of Germany is in no small degree due to this practical method of education, which rejects ostentation and appreciates solidity.

"Some people insist on giving a higher professional education to girls. But in my view, women are not the competitors of men. Their natural mission is to maintain the home, and technical education for girls in general is as unnecessary as it is unnatural. Examples from foreign countries cannot be applied here. We must take the circumstances into account. In England, for instance, girls are allowed to obtain degrees in the colleges. But there is a good reason for this. In England there are about 1,000,000 more women than men, and it is but natural that they should be given a training in order that they may earn an independent living. Thus they are allowed to pursue technical studies. In general, an ordinary education is thought enough for girls, even in England. Female education in Switzerland is said to be very flourishing, but most of the students are Russian women, who are not allowed to obtain a higher education at home, and whose political activity in connection with revolutionary agitation makes it necessary for them to have a university education. I once asked the director of a normal school as to her principle of instruction, and this was her answer: 'To educate a good wife is our aim, but between graduation and marriage there intervene several years, and to provide girls with a means to obtain an independent livelihood during that period, we teach manual work and commercial matters, while we also have a normal department.' This is certainly an intelligible principle. Napoleon's view of the ideal woman was a woman with many good children. This certainly contains a great deal of truth. Almost all opinions in the West seem to concur regarding the true mission of woman as the home, and over-education for women as unnatural. The conferring of degrees on women and their aspiration after the suffrage are due to social circumstances and are not the necessary outcome of civilization; in France and Germany we do not hear much of such things, but the women in these countries are rather noted as good house-mothers. Our educational motto, 'good wife and wise mother' is not ostentatious, but always holds true, and we ought to regulate our curriculum within its scope." *Yokohama Specie*.

Intimations.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France). VALDOEK MACREGU & CO., HONGKONG.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY, the 12th June, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SMYRNA CARPETS.

Various Colours and Sizes. On view on Friday, the 11th. TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 9th June, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1909, at 7.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS and DINING WAGON with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, BRASS and IRON BEDSTRAITS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, TIENTSIN CARPETS and RUGS, PICTURES, IRON SAFE, &c., &c.; ALSO

One COTTAGE PIANO and PIANOLA, One OLD VIOLIN and SEMI-GRAND PIANO, AND

One VICTOR TALKING MACHINE and 59 RECORDS. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 10th June, 1909.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "RENLEDI" FROM LEITZ, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO and LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRASILIA," Captain Jager, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 P.M.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

By APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG DISPENSARY

KOWLOON DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

NOTICE. All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE). DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$12 per annum. The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Back subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH. On June 6, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of J. E. INCH, a son.

DEATH. Am 5. Juni, verstarb plötzlicher Kaiserliche Kapitänleutnant und erste Offizier S.M.S. Hr. Herr WERNER BORSCHKE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

We feel perfectly certain that everybody connected with the notable undertaking known as the Kowloon-Canton railway will be quite satisfied with the statement made by His Excellency the Governor at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. All the suggestions that were made by an irresponsible outside public as to the apparent incompetence of the pioneer band of engineers in surveying the route of the line and the pretended absurdity of their estimates have been wholly and absolutely refuted. The work of the engineers since 1907 has been praised to the skies, the character of the workers has been proved to be irreproachable, the line, it has been shown, by inference, is to be an example and a pattern to the railway engineers of the world, and if the estimated cost has mounted by leaps and bounds that has been

due to factors which are easily explainable and open to the understanding of the meanest mind. True, the line is not of very great length, but after all 22 miles of railway track is not a subject that people can ignore, involving as it does some of the greatest engineering problems that have ever confronted the most distinguished railway engineers in Europe and America. It is difficult, of course, for the non-technical mind to comprehend a tithe of the intricate questions which beset those who were originally concerned with the surveying of the railway route from Kowloon to Samchun. Few probably will understand how the survey of a tunnel could be accomplished by means of a pair of dividers on a map, but that only betrays their lack of knowledge so far as mechanical engineering is concerned. But this much is clear, that the original estimated cost of the line was based on the simple matter of labour, and did not take into account the probable expenditure requisite on such items as station buildings and machinery, workshops, roads, boundaries, ballast, rolling stock, salaries, etc. Not that these were deemed insignificant, but they were "purposely omitted" from the preliminary estimate. As a matter of fact, in the words of His Excellency the Governor, "Bruce's estimate" cannot in any sense be regarded as an estimate of the cost of the railway. We are not very clear what it was an estimate of at all, but it certainly was an estimate of something or other and as to what the survey amounted to, we confess ourselves wholly in the dark. One thing appears to be beyond question, and that is that the survey preliminary was not followed and certain of Mr. Bruce's "rough line" proposals were not adopted. In any case, it is gratifying to learn that "the salient fact remains that however the various sums allocated under various headings, and whether intermediate estimates have or have not been faulty the original estimates for which alone the chief engineers are responsible have not been exceeded, when all items are included, excepting the case of the tunnel, which has exceeded the estimate by about one and a quarter million dollars against which there will be a saving on the general estimate." The plain, average man-in-the-street probably fancies that meant that the larger the total sum required for the building of the railway the greater would be the saving on the original estimate. Well, we leave that point to those of our readers who care to grapple with abstruse problems. It will be remembered that when a certain Irishman who went to America learned that it was cheaper to go to the end to buy his beer by the barrel than by the bottle, he promptly ordered in a cask. Every time he had a quaff he reckoned that he saved five cents, and so he went on saving money at a furious rate. The Irishman, curiously enough, failed to understand when the cask was empty why he was out of pocket, instead of being several dollars to the good, but that was really the result of his want of the logical faculty. Now that all those who have been and are associated with the great undertaking on the peninsula have had their characters rehabilitated and whitewashed we may relegate the subject of past estimates to the limbo of forgotten things. As Mr. Murray Stewart said: "Viewing it narrowly in light of past hon wisdom, while it may be easy for some people to point to mistakes made and faults committed, while it may perhaps not be difficult to see how economies could have been effected there does not seem to be any good reason for rushing to the conclusion that the cost is excessive in view of the work done. That an impression based upon this conclusion is widely held I know. I do not share it. I regret it. It is an unfortunate impression to get abroad. Therefore, as correcting some of the minor errors which make up the total sum, I welcome Your Excellency's statement." What we all want is to see the railway completed as soon as possible. Let all bickerings, recriminations and innuendoes be dropped, so that those responsible for the construction of the line may be in a position to give their undivided attention to the work. If they have to answer every little question on every petty detail the operations must necessarily be delayed, while those at the head of the project will be unnecessarily harassed. Whatever may have been done or left undone in the past has nothing to do with the present. The sooner the railway is in running order the better it will be for the Colony, and the sooner will the time arrive when its earning power can form the subject of that preliminary estimate which we are all looking forward to. By all means allow the Chief Resident Engineer and his staff an opportunity to go ahead, without interfering with their legitimate sphere of operations.

ADVICE ON WEARING APPAREL.

Most people will recall the days when on being appointed to a position in the Far East they had to consider the question of what clothing they should take with them. A more difficult problem could scarcely be submitted to the young fledgling who has never been abroad and whose knowledge of Oriental conditions has been gleaned from those writers who glory in bathing China in perpetual sunshine and tropical heat. In not a few cases

the young emigrant has no friends to whom he can turn for advice. He has to rely on his imagination as to what will be required, and the consequence is that not infrequently his kit is the most grotesque conglomeration of uselessness that could well be brought together. And the worst of it is that a fancy collection is ten times more expensive than a really useful outfit. The *Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene* has, in a recent number, taken up this question and proposes to deal with it in a practical manner. It remarks that it is necessary, in the first place, to get rid of some of the traditions which have gathered round the subject. A young man or young woman, more especially a bride, is frequently besieged with advice as to the clothing required. Assuming that he has among his friends some who have been in the tropics, they will probably be consulted as experts in the matter of equipment, and they all too frequently write out a list of articles considered to be necessary, which is calculated to empty the fattest purse, and to tax to the utmost the available space for luggage. The knowledge these "experts" have was gathered from an experience of, say, thirty years previously, when voyages were longer, when railway communication in tropical countries was almost unknown, and when the shops in the colony supplying European commodities were few and far between. When a journey into a far country is mentioned, it matters little where it is situated, school-book stories and visions of primitive ways present themselves, and serve to determine the steps to be taken. It is necessary to get rid of these traditions and to look at things as they are, and not as they were twenty years ago. There are few places in the world where equipment necessary for the environment in which the traveller or resident may find himself cannot be obtained locally. The local shops may be trusted to keep and to supply the most suitable material for covering the head, body, or feet. Even if the traveller proposes to proceed far inland to less frequented parts, the stores at the landing-place may be depended upon for supply; and the necessity for an expensive and bulky equipment before leaving Europe is reduced to a minimum. That is certainly sage and sensible advice. How often have we seen "travellers" laying in a stock of the most unutterable rubbish at Port Said for instance, refusing to hear any argument on the subject? Only to find that on arrival at Singapore and Hongkong their previous acquisitions are not merely ridiculous but simply fit for the dust bin. Take the case of the topes sold at Port Said by the hooded to innocent striplings who would fain ape the travelled veteran. Nothing more ridiculous could be imagined and often than not they have to be disgustingly dug into the sea. The *Journal* utters a word of advice, which is well worth going by those about to emigrate: "A mistake frequently made is for the intending traveller to leave behind all warm clothing; an overcoat, warm undervests, tweed suits, &c., are often given away before leaving home as being, by the inexperienced, considered unnecessary for countries popularly believed to be hot, such as India, China, or Japan. To such persons it is imperative to point out that large areas of these countries are colder than any portion of the British Isles, and as cold as the most northern portions of Europe." The only question is, will that sage statement meet the eye of those for whom it is primarily intended? It is possible if the scheme which the writer has in view proves a success. But to proceed with the points made by our contemporary, it is argued that the actual material best suited for a warm climate is still an unsettled point. "The European cannot adopt the standard set up by the local natives, for not only is the amount to be worn impossible to imitate on account of its customary scantiness, but the texture and material of the clothing worn by the native is more often a question of expediency and cheapness than of hygienic efficiency. The subject resolves itself into questions of the dryness or the moisture of the climate, whether one has to work indoors at a desk or to spend the day exposed to the sun, whether one is to attempt to clothe oneself so as to reduce perspiration to a minimum, or allowing for perspiration, what clothing when thus wetted is calculated to produce the least tendency to chill therefrom. In a hot, dry climate, the trousers and "grey shirt" equipment favoured by the Europeans engaged in out-of-door work, especially riding on horse back, is declared to be rational and hygienic. It is different, however, when the climate is hot and damp, and the clothing, however slight, becomes saturated with perspiration. The question of material comes then to be a problem of importance; nor is it yet settled what that material should be. The available textures are wool, silk, cotton, jute, or a mixture of these in any given garment. The advantages, the hygienic characters, the coolness, and the general hygienic influences of each have their advocates and their detractors, and one man upholds one form of clothing which his experience declares beneficial, whilst his neighbour decries

comfort and health in another. The wealthy native relies on silk; some Europeans declare woollen garments to be the best; whilst others cannot stand wool next the skin and favour linen, cotton, or combinations of these with silk, jute or wool. There seems no finality, no scientific precision in what, from the large experience of British folk especially, should, one would think, be a settled axiom. Now how is it possible to get out of the difficulties set forth by the *Journal*? It is proposed that in connection with an exhibition which is intended to hold in London there should be a stall or section devoted to the display of material suitable for various parts of the world. In order to obtain as much advice on the subject as possible and to provide inquirers with the utmost information that can be gathered, the members of the medical profession living abroad are requested by our contemporary to send in particulars regarding climate, clothing worn, etc. in that part of the globe where they are practising their profession. The idea is an excellent one and we hope that there will be adequate response. Certainly those who are coming to Hongkong should be in a position to learn in London what is requisite and suitable in the way of wearing apparel in this Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 11th May was delivered in London on the 10th inst.

THE appeal by Harry Kendall Thaw to be released from Mateawan has been denied by the New York Court of Appeals.

MR. Valentine Chiro, Foreign Editor, and Dr. G. E. Morrison, Peking correspondent of *The Times*, arrived at Seoul on 5th inst. en route for Peking.

A TELEGRAM received through consular channels, in answer to an inquiry, contradicts the report that Viceroy Hsi Liang of Manchuria has revived the embargo on the export of cereals.

THE Japanese authorities confirm the statement that China has abandoned her proposal for arbitration and has expressed a desire to resume negotiations with Japan concerning the disputed Manchurian questions.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

RAILWAY DIRECTOR'S RESIGNATION. [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th June. The vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Mr. Lo Po Shun, has written to the Board of Directors of the Company, to tender his resignation to take effect at the end of the 6th moon. Mr. Lo is very popular among the whole body of shareholders, and he has been holding various offices in the Company for several years, giving great satisfaction to the general public. It is, therefore, with regret that his resignation from the Railway Company's service is received.

ADMIRAL LI. Admiral Li Chuo, who proceeded to the Paracel Islands on the 19th ultimo, returned to Canton on the 9th inst.

MARKET TOWN HELD UP. On the 7th inst. at 3 p.m. a gang of robbers, numbering over two hundred, all dressed in uniforms and disguised as soldiers, entered the Fook Wo market town in Taang Shing, carrying with them rifles, swords and other weapons. The shop people in the market at first thought that the visitors were real soldiers sent there by officials with instructions to hunt down certain bandits and had no idea at all that they were robbers. When these men all got into the market, they closed the gates of the place, and ransacked about five dozen shops, removing money and valuable articles to the extent of some forty thousand dollars. The shop people, though not well equipped with arms and ammunition, offered resistance against the robbers with the result that sixteen of the former were seriously wounded. The case has now been reported to the Canton officials.

WONG TA CHING. The Commander-in-Chief of the two Chinese cruisers *Hoi Yung* and *Hoi Ki*, Wong Ta Ching, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong on board a gunboat and called on the Viceroy the same day. Commander Wong's father is at present a magistrate in the Ho Yuen district; he will leave here to-morrow to proceed up the East River for his home district to pay his father a visit.

THE FLOODS.

The first party sent out by the Central Relief Committee on the 7th inst. to the flooded districts to assist the sufferers with rice and gunny bags, &c. returned to Canton yesterday and reported that the villages were seen busily at work in several places reconstructing the embankments that were damaged by the floods; the water so far shows signs of subsiding. A further supply of rice and necessities is solicited for despatch to the affected districts. In the town of Fatshan the water has gone down a few inches since the day before yesterday. Should fine weather continue to prevail for a few days longer, the floods will subside before long.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Tsui Ki Ming, a sub-prefect in Kwangsi, who was arrested on the charge of having executed five innocent persons and for want of discipline in controlling his subordinates, has now been brought to be dealt with by the Viceroy yesterday, by order of the Viceroy. The Provincial Judge, the Provincial Treasurer, Tsai Chan Mong Tang and Tsai Han Kwok Kwan sat at the Court to jointly try the case. The Viceroy has wired to Peking for authority in the first instance to deprive Tsui of his official title, before action is taken to deal with the case.

Hongkong University Scheme.

CANTON VICEROY'S MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

H.E. CHANG JEN-CHUN'S LIVELY INTEREST IN THE PROJECT.

The following correspondence will be read with the greatest interest by those who have cherished the ambition of the successful establishment of a university in Hongkong. It further serves to corroborate the absolute correctness of the report, exclusively published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* about a fortnight ago, as to the extent of support which may be counted upon from the friendly Viceroy in Canton.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit the enclosed correspondence and to request you to be good enough to publish it in your columns.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, C. CLEMENTI, Colonial Secretary.

The Editor, *The Hongkong Telegraph*.

11th June, 1909.

Sir,—I have received Your Excellency's letter of June 9th informing me of your generous donation of \$200,000 to the Fund for the Endowment of a University here and that you are collecting further funds for this purpose. The receipt of this letter (and also of the manifesto issued by Your Excellency describing the purposes of the University and emphasizing its value to China) has given me the liveliest pleasure, since they afford proof that Your Excellency, whose first care is the interest of China, welcomes this scheme as one which will confer a benefit on the people and promote friendship and co-operation in high objects between our respective nations.

Your example and generosity will be an incentive to all, and your name will be identified with the founding of this Institution.

With regard to the question of degrees Your Excellency may rest assured that it is our intention that the standard shall be fully on a par with that of Birmingham or other first-class British University. So soon as I have been able to arrange details of this matter (which will take time) I shall have pleasure in affording Your Excellency the fullest information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient Servant, (Sd.) F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Excellency, The Viceroy of Canton.

VICEROY CHANG TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

Sir,—The founding of a University at Hongkong is a project which it has been Your Excellency's earnest and benevolent purpose to set on foot, and I hear with the greatest pleasure of the enthusiasm in subscribing and the favourable prospects of success. I have myself ordered funds to be raised to the amount of \$200,000. This sum is now provided, and can either be forwarded at any time or drawn upon by letter as required; whichever Your Excellency finds convenient. Besides this I am endeavouring to find further funds for the purpose of placing them at Your Excellency's disposal to help towards the expenses of the University.

The degrees to be conferred by the University, however, are the subject of considerable public attention, and while I am informed that Your Excellency's Government proposes that it should be on a par with Birmingham University, I hope Your Excellency will be good enough to give me detailed information on what has been decided, in order that I may publish it for the satisfaction of students and subscribers.

I avail etc., [Card of Viceroy.]

CHINESE CO-OPERATION.

The Superintendent in Hongkong of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, Tsai Wan Ho, telegraphed to the Ministry of Posts and Communications on the subject of a contribution by the local administration to the endowment funds for the proposed Hongkong University.

In reply to Tsai Wan Ho's telegraphic inquiry, the Ministry in Peking has authorised a subscription of \$5,000. Added to the amount collected up to Wednesday the total Chinese subscriptions now aggregate \$168,300. This amount is not far from reaching the two lakhs which it is hoped might be raised as the Chinese portion of the endowment funds.

A CHINESE report states that the Consular representatives of France, Germany and Japan in Tientsin have demanded that the debt of Tls. 1,306,000 owed by the local Chinese merchants to foreign firms should be repaid by the Chinese Government. Viceroy Yang Shih-hiang flatly refused to take this course, pointing out the utter unlikelihood of the foreign governments agreeing to such a demand and the case being the other way about. Subsequently the foreign Ministers are said to have attempted to unite in pressing the Viceroy on the matter, but as the British and American Ministers withheld their approval, the proposal was not carried out.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

DUTY ON TEA.

INCREASE IN RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang-Po"]

Peking, 10th June.

Russia has increased the duty on tea imported from China.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has not been successful in its negotiations with Russia on the subject.

Instructions have therefore been issued to all the Provinces to stop the shipment of tea to Russia in future.

DROUGHT IN THE NORTH.

FAMINE THREATENED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang-Po"]

Peking, 10th June.

The drought in Kansu Province has been protracted for a period of three years.

The inhabitants have been reduced to such straits that it is feared they might resort to cannibalism to appease their hunger.

The officials of the Province have sent urgent telegrams to the Grand Council appealing for relief.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

HUNDRED MORE TO BE DESPATCHED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang-Po"]

Peking, 10th June.

The Waiwupu and the Board of Education will each send fifty students to the United States of America.

GUARDING STATE SECRETS.

GRAND COUNCILLORS' PRECAUTION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang-Po"]

Peking, 10th June.

Recently the Grand Councillors when conferring with one another reduced their discussions into writing so as to guard against the disclosure of State secrets.

MINING CONCESSIONS.

RETROCESSION DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang-Po"]

Peking, 10th June.

The officials, gentry and people of the Honan Province have united to secure the retrocession of mining concessions.

In view of the firm attitude taken by the people, the Waiwupu has agreed to force a certain company to surrender their concession.

THE LATE DR. HUNTER.

AND THE HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

The whole staff of the Lecturers of the Hongkong College of Medicine in which the late Dr. William Hunter was Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology, assembled to follow the remains of their deceased colleague to the grave yesterday; and the students of the College were also present to show respect to the memory of their departed teacher.

At a full meeting of the Senate, at which this formal representation of the Medical College was resolved upon, the following Resolution of condolence with Mrs. Hunter was placed on the records:

"The members of the Senate of the Hongkong College of Medicine desire to convey to the widow of the late Dr. William Hunter their most sincere sympathy with her in her bereavement."

"Dr. Hunter has since his first arrival in this Colony in 1901 been a most keen and sympathetic supporter of the College, and has given much good work to the furtherance of its objects. Through his death the College has lost one of its most able, enthusiastic and successful teachers."

COLLISION IN YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

According to the *Tokyo Asahi*, translated by the *Japan Gazette* the British steamer *Jewell* while leaving Yokohama for Yokkaichi about 3 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, collided with the T.K. steamer *Tenyo-maru*, striking her on the starboard side. Five plates of the Japanese vessel were slightly bent near the third hatch. Captain Lee, of the *Jewell*, immediately paid a visit to the *Tenyo*, while the Harbour Office sent an official. The *Tenyo* was, however, allowed by a Lloyd's surveyor to resume her voyage, leaving Yokohama for Hongkong at 10 p.m. on the 1st inst.

Messrs. Wm. H. Anderson & Company of Manila, agents for the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., have secured the contract for furnishing 8,000 barrels of Portland cement. The award was made by the Chief Quartermaster on June 2nd.

SUPREME COURT IN 1908.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for 1908 is as follows:—

1.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

The number of actions instituted in this division of the Court during the year 1908 was 206, and there were 280 pending at the commencement of that year as against 261 and 162 respectively in 1907. 168 were disposed of during the year, 58 being settled or withdrawn before trial; 1 transferred to Summary Jurisdiction and 1 transferred to Admiralty leaving a balance of 316 undisposed of, as against 143, 39 and 285 respectively in 1907.

The total amount involved was \$2,466,774.90, as against \$3,276,203.23 in 1907. The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$202,846.30, as against \$809,245.36 in 1907. The total fees collected amounted to \$5,534.1, as against \$16,101 in 1907.

2.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The number of actions instituted was 1,735 during the year and 235 were brought forward from 1907, as against 1,894 and 243 respectively in 1907. 1,838 were disposed of, 774 being settled or withdrawn before trial, 184 being struck out, dismissed, and lapsed writs, 135 struck out of the Cause-Book as having been standing over generally for more than a year, leaving a balance of 122, as against 1,912, 792, 231 and 225 respectively in 1907.

The total amount involved was \$145,051.29, and the debts and damages recovered amounted to \$111,183.15, as against \$174,500.43 and \$183,952.21 respectively in 1907.

The total fees collected amounted to \$9,261.75, as against \$8,705.10 in 1907. The number of distress warrants for rent issued was 512, representing aggregate unpaid rents amounting to \$60,637.87, of which the aggregate sum of \$7,579.95 was recovered, as against 469, \$65,614.26 and \$22,122.50 respectively in 1907.

270 warrants were withdrawn on settlement between the parties, as against 229 in 1907. The total fees collected amounted to \$17,950 as against \$17,773 in 1907.

3.—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

There were 26 cases and 59 persons committed for trial at the criminal sessions, as against 24 and 70 respectively in 1907. The number of persons actually indicted was 53, of whom 26 were convicted and 27 were acquitted. Against 6 persons no indictments were filed. In 1907 the figures were respectively 56, 48 and 8.

4.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

There were 5 appeals instituted during the year, viz:—
From the decision of the Chief Justice 3 as against 5 in 1907.
From the decision of the Puisne Judge 3 "
From the Magistrates 4 "
From the Award of Arbitrator 0 "
5 13

of which the following were disposed of, viz:—
From the Chief Justice, 2 as against 3 in 1907.
Puisne Judge, 1 "
Magistrates, 1 "
4 9

The decision of the Privy Council in the case of Leuba v. J. Ullmann & Co. (O. J. Action No. 141 of 1902), reached the Colony on the 14th September, 1908. The appeal was allowed, with costs.

Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted in three cases, viz:—
(1) in Carlowitz & Co. v. Lombard Steamship Co. Limited (O. J. Action No. 153 of 1903).

(2) in Li Yau Sam v. Russo-Chinese Bank (O. J. Action No. 27 of 1907).
(3) in Tung Lok Tong & others v. Reuter Brückelmann & Co. (O. J. Action No. 103 of 1907).

5.—ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

There were 4 actions instituted during the year and 3 were pending in 1907; 4 were disposed of, and 1 was settled before trial, leaving 2 pending.

The number of vessels arrested was 1. The total fees collected amounted to \$352 as against \$34.50 in 1907.

6.—BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

There were 34 petitions filed, 23 being creditors' petitions, and 11 being petitions by the debtors themselves. The figures for 1907 were respectively 51, 34 and 17.

The number of receiving orders made was 30, being 21 on creditors' petitions, and 9 on debtors' petitions. The figures in 1907 were respectively 46, 31 and 15, and 1 administration order.

The number of public examinations held was 23, as against 24 in 1907.

There were 14 adjudications; 1 scheme of arrangement was approved by the Court. The figures in 1907 were 39 adjudications, 2 compositions and 1 scheme of arrangement approved by the Court.

There were 2 discharges, as against 3 in 1907.

The aggregate amount of declared assets was \$77,144.03 and declared liabilities \$1,611,336.22, as against \$850,308.99 and \$1,383,714.06 respectively in 1907.

The fees amounted to \$6,176.07, including the official receiver's commission as trustee where no trustee had been appointed by the creditors, as against \$6,555.25 in 1907.

7.—PRONATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

There were 334 grants made by the Court, being:—
Probates 101
Letters of administration 133
234

The figures in 1907 were respectively 81 and 92. The aggregate value of the estates was \$1,495,400, as against \$1,655,740 in 1907. Probate duties amounted to \$81,136.00. Additional probate duty paid in 1908—\$120.60. Court fees amounted to \$8,350.43 and official administrator's commission to \$1,813.13. The

figures in 1907 were respectively \$1,688,038.00, \$11,820.90 and \$1,468.13. No additional probate duty was received during that year.

There were 69 estates vested in, or administered by, the official administrator during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$14,978.17. The figures for 1907 were respectively 42 and \$24,560.78.

28 estates were wound up during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$42,479.69, as against 22 in 1907 representing \$20,977.40.

8.—OFFICIAL TRUSTS.

The total number of trusts created in the hands of the official trustee at the end of 1908 was 25 and the aggregate amount of trust funds \$15,052.42 as against 27 estates aggregating \$16,215.47 in 1907, and certain house property. The amount of commission collected was \$34.99, as against \$728.37 in 1907.

9.—REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

The total number of companies registered from the commencement of the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," was 561 with an aggregate capital of \$256,761,334.05.

Of the 561 companies on the register 99 are defunct, 2 were not floated, 123 were wound up and 66 were in the course of being wound up, leaving 271 on the Register at the end of 1908 representing an aggregate capital of \$153,246,635.

The figures in 1907 were respectively 530, \$245,155.03, 530, 94, 2, 120, 51, 262 and \$103,434.528.

There were 31 companies registered in 1908, as compared with 29 in 1907, the revenue from which was:—
Registration fees \$1,858.00 as against \$4,127.50 in 1907
Filing and other fees 1,931.20 " \$1,609.90 "

\$6,789.20 " \$6,197.40 "

The number of licences granted under section 4 of "The Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance 1907" (No. 16 of 1907) enabling companies operating outside the Colony to keep local registers of members was 90.

The aggregate capital of such companies was \$54,402,013.47.

The fees in respect of such licences amounted to \$11,501.31.

The number of companies authorized under section 5 of the same Ordinance to keep registers of members at their head offices instead of at their registered offices in this Colony was 33. The fees in respect of such authorization amounted to \$61.

10.—FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

The total sums collected during the year by way of fees and commissions amounted to \$16,591.80, as against \$16,156.78 in the previous year.

11.—STAFF.

Mr. Joseph Horsford Kemp, Deputy Registrar and Appraiser was transferred to the magistracy to act as First Police Magistrate on the 8th April; and was subsequently appointed Head of the Sanitary Department with effect from 18th November.

Mr. John Ruskruge Wood, Assistant Land Officer for the New Territories, was appointed Deputy Registrar and Appraiser in succession to Mr. Kemp, but since he was acting as Second Magistrate at the time his place in this Department was temporarily filled by Mr. Charles Alexander Dick Melbourne, Magistrate's Clerk.

Mr. John William Lee-Jones, Deputy Registrar and Accountant, proceeded on 12 months' leave on the 12th December; and Mr. George Albert Woodcock, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, was appointed to act in his place.

Mr. James Dyer Ball, Chief Interpreter, proceeded on 12 months' leave on the 25th January, and Mr. Li Fong Mi, Second Interpreter was appointed to act in his place. Mr. John Alfred Mackie, Third Interpreter, acted as Second Interpreter, and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Interpreter in the Registrar General's Office, was appointed to act as Third Interpreter.

Mr. Isayah Ullah Muz, 2nd Clerk of Court and Clerk to the Puisne Judge, returned from leave on the 17th April and resumed his duties.

Mr. Frederick Howell, First Bailiff, proceeded on 12 months' leave on the 9th May, and Mr. Joseph Leonard, Second Bailiff, was appointed to act for him. Mr. Arthur William Hill, Clerk and Usher, replacing him as Second Bailiff and Mr. William Jordan Unwin, Police Constable, replacing Hill as Clerk and Usher.

DROWNING FATALITY AT HANKOW.

THE DEATH OF M. LA VERRIERE.

Further reports from Hankow state that M. La Verriere, French Vice-Consul at Hankow, who was accidentally drowned at Hankow on May 28, was hurrying on board the C.N.S. *Kinling*, when he fell into the river. It appears that M. La Verriere and some friends intended to visit Naushikuan. The other members of the party went on board the steamer in good time and were not on deck when the steamer began to pull out from the pontoon. Just then M. La Verriere came hurriedly on to the pontoon and endeavored to jump on to the *Kinling* when she was a couple of yards from the pontoon. He missed his footing, however, and fell into the river. No foreigners saw the accident, but there were many Chinese looking on and one of them threw the end of a rope to Mr. La Verriere as he rose to the surface. He failed to grasp it and, sinking, was seen no more. The attention of the ship's officers had been drawn to the accident, meanwhile, and efforts were made to recover the body, without success. The death of M. La Verriere cast a gloom over Hankow, where he was very highly respected by all classes of the community.

The Ningpo govt. and merchants have suggested building a branch line to the Shanghai-Hangchow and Ningpo Railway from the north of Chinkai to the north of Tachien. It is proposed to raise T.S. 500,000 capital, over half of which has been subscribed.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

SPEECHES BY MR. CHIROL AND DR. MORRISON.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The annual dinner of the Yokohama Board of Trade was held on the 1st instant at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. Mr. H. V. Henson occupied the chair. There was a large number of members and guests present, among the latter being included Baron Sufo, the Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, Mr. Mitsuhashi, the Mayor, Mr. Chirol, the foreign editor of the *London Times*, Dr. Morrison, the representative of that journal at Peking, and Mr. G. A. Harris, the new Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama. In the course of the function, after the toast of the Emperor of Japan had been duly honoured, Baron Sufo proposed in English "The Rules of our Respective Countries," which was suitably acknowledged.

Mr. Valentine Chirol, on rising to reply on behalf of the foreign guests, was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Chirol pointed out the bearing of financial and commercial relations upon political relations. The whole world was now covered with a network of commercial and financial relations, which sometimes might tend to jealousy and strife, but in the main was undoubtedly one of the greatest influences for peace and the maintenance of stable relations. There was not a single country which did not suffer when a great wave of depression passed over another country, and as they knew nothing was more calculated to create anxiety, to create depression, than a period of political anxiety and of serious political strife. If this were true of all countries in the world he thought it was especially true of a country like Japan. Mr. Chirol then referred to the points of contact between Japan and Western countries and pointed out that the barriers between the two civilisations had been broken down or were breaking down. Alluding to the progress of Japan within the past fifty years, he thought they must all congratulate Japan upon having made such vast strides, but no doubt there was that very great difficulty of constant readjustment.

THE FOREIGN MIDDLEMAN.

He had heard since he had been in this country, the fate of the middleman discussed very frequently. (Laughter.) He spoke with the utmost diffidence on this question as he had very little experience of these matters, but if he rightly understood the functions of the middleman he was a sort of intermediary between the Japanese commercial communities and the foreign commercial communities of the West, with all their different branches, and as such he could not but believe that that intermediary would retain his usefulness for many a long year to come, so long as he knew how to use the same discretion, how to adjust himself to the new conditions which were arising in this country. (Applause.) The Japanese also no doubt had their difficulties, and he thought that perhaps of all the changes that had taken place in this country, there was none which presented such great difficulty and met with such obstacles as the transition of Japan within half a century from a feudal State in which trade and commerce were despised, into a modern State in which trade and industry occupied the very highest place. They had to remember that the Japanese had not in their history, those great traditions which had helped them to readily adapt themselves to changes and modifications in other branches of human activity. In trade and industry everything had been created. Here everything had been done within less than fifty years, and if mistakes were committed he thought it was only natural to expect that they should be.

Mr. Harris, the newly-appointed Canadian Commissioner, replied very briefly to the toast, telling two humorous stories *à propos* of his unpreparedness and inability to do justice to his subject. He warmly thanked the Foreign Board of Trade for the kind reception it had extended to him that evening and he expressed the hope that in the future he would be able to work in conjunction with them.

Mr. D. H. Blake, Vice-Chairman of the Board, then proposed the toast of "The Press." The speaker dwelt eloquently on the power of the Press, and said it was a matter for congratulation that a large number of our modern journals, and he believed the greater proportion of them, stood for high ideals and honestly laboured for the uplifting of humanity, and the advancement of all ethical ideas as comprised in the political, social, or religious topics with which they had to deal. But unfortunately—and regrettable though it was—they were compelled to admit that there were some publications with wide influence and large circulations, which were the exact antithesis of the journals to which he had referred, but perhaps they were not altogether to be blamed for this as they were often compelled to bring forth a class of material which was demanded by their constituents. But he believed it was the province of their modern journals to endeavour to educate the people away from sensationalism and to teach them to ask for and expect something better and more elevating. To the casual observer it might appear as though the sole function of the Press were the dissemination of opinions, and while this might have been so a century ago, it was certainly not so to-day. It had a far wider and more important sphere of usefulness in acting as an intermediary between the Government and people, in correcting abuses, in advocating reforms and in other ways tending to act in the capacity of a public educator. The speaker then made some references to the Press in Japan. The first newspaper published in Japan was under the direction of and owned by a foreigner, although it was published in the Japanese language. Owing to many vicissitudes, including official opposition, it shortly had to close its doors. But from this beginning they now had a Press published in foreign languages in English and in German; it had greatly developed and expanded until they saw

it the healthy body which it appeared to-day, and he was very pleased that they had so many representatives of the foreign Press present that evening, and on behalf of the Foreign Board of Trade he extended to them a cordial welcome. (Applause.)

DR. MORRISON'S HUMOROUS REPLY.

Dr. Morrison, who was received with cheers, said he wished to thank Mr. Blake for the cordial terms he had used in proposing the health of the Press that evening and coupling with it his own name. He had to crave their indulgence; he was considerably embarrassed. The fact was that he had lost his speech. When he received word that he was to respond that evening to the toast of the Press, he asked a friend of his—ignorant as he was of the conditions of the Press of this country, and never before having had to respond to such a toast—he asked his friend if he would kindly prepare for him a speech which he could then deliver that evening. His friend gave him that speech just as he was leaving Tokyo. He read the first two sentences in the train and then fell asleep. (Loud laughter.) "What would have been the effect upon this gathering had he delivered all that speech he hesitated to say, but when he awoke that speech had disappeared. (Laughter.) Of those two sentences which he read he had only this vague recollection—that he was to lay special stress upon the most characteristic feature of the foreign Press of this country, viz., the serene harmony which distinguished their relations. (Loud laughter.) But speech or no speech, he was glad to have the opportunity of appearing before the gathering that evening if only that he might be able to dispel the illusion which had so long been held as to his venerable age. In the congratulatory speech given last Saturday evening in Tokyo, a gentleman spoke with absolute conviction of himself, of his country, and of his patriarchal age. He had prepared his speech and put it into type before he had seen him—Dr. Morrison. He had remembered only the pictures of him (Dr. Morrison) published by the American Press during the time of the Boxer insurrection of North China, when he—Dr. Morrison—was represented as a venerable gentleman with a long white beard and glasses, over the legend: "Dr. Morrison, the eminent missionary and *Times* correspondent in Peking." (Loud laughter.) "Gentlemen," added Dr. Morrison, amid renewed laughter, "that eminent missionary with whom I am constantly confused died in 1834." (Renewed laughter.) As a matter of fact, said the speaker, he had been in his present post for just twelve years. He looked back upon the time of his first appearance in Peking with horror. He had never done any journalistic work before, and he found there a special difficulty in learning what was passing because he happened to be given a conscience. A friend of his, who had had more experience of journalistic work, came to Peking at that time and showed him—(Dr. Morrison)—that his conscience was more flexible and that there were easy methods by which important information could be sent from the Far East for the enlightenment of Europe. If he wished to speak of Manchuria he would call in his Number one boy and he would say: "What belong very bad business in Manchuria?" The boy would say: "I no savvy." His friend would then say: "What for you no savvy? Russia belong very bad Manchuria?" The boy would say: "Please master, suppose belong angry, all lie." And that evening a telegram would be sent for the enlightenment of the world to the following effect: "In a confidential conversation which I had this afternoon with a high Chinese authority, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, he spoke with indignation of the aggressive attitude assumed by Russia in Manchuria." (Roars of laughter.) He—Dr. Morrison—had been reminded of that incident by more than one incident that had occurred since he came to this hospitable country. In the train he was met by a correspondent of one of the best papers here, and he was a man who was gifted with an imagination which ought to be of the highest service to him in the future. "His interview with me," said Mr. Morrison, "extracted two sentences, first, 'I have had a very pleasant journey from Shinjohsok, here, and second, 'I am very hungry and am going to have my breakfast. Good bye.' From these two sentences the correspondent was able to write an interview of two columns giving his—Dr. Morrison's—views on the political situation in the Far East. (Laughter.) Gentlemen," continued the speaker, "I would like to say a few words seriously. Twelve years ago I was sent to Peking, having had no previous journalistic work. The instructions given to me were simply that I was to tell the truth without fear or favour, and during the time that I have been in the Far East I hope that I have endeavoured to allow no personal prejudice or predilection to interfere with my work or to colour any cable that I have been able to send to the great journal I am serving. I feel indignant when I read in the papers that I am *pro* this or *anti* that country. I am an Englishman, and all I think about and all that I desire to serve are the interests of my own country. I thank you." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Sheriff, of the *Japan Gazette*, made a short but very effective reply on behalf of the local Press, strongly deprecating the charge that the Foreign Press of Japan was in any way anti-Japanese. He contended that the foreign Press of this port was doing its utmost for the benefit of the place, commercially, financially and socially and he assured his hearers that in the days to come they might equally rely upon the influence of the Press to promote the best interests of the port and of the country in which they were residing. (Applause.)

THE Governor of Shensi has announced that more than a thousand men have abandoned opium smoking in the provincial capital, while those who have rid themselves of the habit in the outside districts of the province total over 150,000 persons. The Governor also states that in the autumn he will order cotton to be planted in place of poppy, and later on mulberry and hemp might be grown. The Anti-Opium Commissioners are in full sympathy with these proposals.

Today's Advertisements.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CARPENTERS, CAULKERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, SCRAPPERS, SHOEMAKERS or LEATHER-WORKERS for the period of 12 months commencing 1st July next to H.M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and when filled in should be deposited in the Tender Box at the Main Gate of the Yard not later than noon, WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1909.

W. T. HACKADAY, Chief Constructor. [477]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SANUCHI MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th June, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, 11th June, 1909. [458-459]

CONTRABAND ON MANILA STEAMER.

OPIMUM AND AMMUNITION FOUND.

When the steamer *Changsha* cleared for Hongkong and Japan ports yesterday afternoon, reports the *Cablenews American* of 8th inst. she was minus a varied assortment of contraband goods carried aboard when arriving from Australia on Sunday morning. Between four and five thousand rounds of ammunition not appearing on the ship's papers, and one can of opium were discovered on board the vessel at ten o'clock yesterday morning by secret service agents and taken ashore. The Chinese sailor having the drug in his possession is under arrest awaiting trial, while the captain of the vessel and the agents will incur the usual penalty for the carrying of ammunition in excess of that allowed to the ship's officers.

Receiving a note from one of his native agents to the effect that a Chinese member of the crew of the steamer *Changsha* had been taken into custody for attempting to sell a can of prepared opium to one of the secret service spies, Assistant Chief Keith immediately went aboard that vessel to conduct a thorough search in person. Chief Keith's intuition led him into the fore'sle, where, hidden among piles of clothing and rubbish under the bunks, he found two large boxes containing ammunition for Winchester guns and several smaller cases filled with those cartridges for 38in. revolvers, no part of which was found to be entered upon the manifest or the ship's store list, as required by the Philippine customs law.

The *Changsha's* officers, who were at once acquainted with the rich haul by Mr. Keith, professed ignorance of the presence of the ammunition aboard and in justice to them it may be said that their statement is given full credence by the secret service people. It is believed that the Chinese crew, with an Oriental eye on the opportunity of increasing their revenue, purchased the cartridges in Australia for disposal at Hongkong and in Japan. The men themselves when interrogated by the secret service agents preserved stoical silence. They had "nothing to say for publication."

The cartridges and opium will be disposed of in the usual manner observed in the disposal of contraband goods.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 11th instant, Meiers, Phirosha B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 28th ulto. The recurrence of floods in the Canton delta has had the effect of checking demand from the interior, resulting in the yarn market lapsing into weakness which, it is hoped, will be of short duration only.

Such inquiries as have arisen during the past fortnight have run on selected threads of the more desirable spinings when, to induce business, importers have had to give way 50 cents to one dollar per bale.

No. 208.—A limited business in selected threads.

No. 161.—Only one Mill's yarn changed hands at \$1 lower.

No. 122.—In small inquiry.

No. 102.—A fair demand at reported rates.

No. 87.—Nothing doing.

No. 62.—Reluctant weak.

Market closes steady.

Sales:—25 bales of No. 61, 1,250 bales of No. 102, 300 bales of No. 122, 150 bales of No. 161, and 675 bales of No. 208, in all about 2,400 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *G. Apca*, *Colombo*, *Maru*, *Pookang*, *Tachia*, *Kumung* and *Devanha* of about 15,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 27,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 11,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T. T. at Rs. 13 1/2 per cent.

London Demand "Sh. 1 1/2 d=

Shanghai Demand "1 1/2 1/16 d=

Silver "2 1/2 1/16 d=

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED

BACON and HAM.

VERY MILD

HONEYSUCKLE BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [386]

SAPPORO BEER.

ASAHI BEER.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

MIITSUI BUSSAN-KAISHA.

Sole Agents.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [114]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DEC

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID U.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$150,000	\$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.024	51 % \$300 ea. and s. London £92
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	51 % \$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$23,757 \$11,990 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	71 % \$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 12,747 Tls. 118,257	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51 % Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$191,148 \$101,149 \$68,609	\$1,464,931	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	51 % \$845
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$254,415 \$199,584	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	71 % \$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$438,661 \$15,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907	71 % \$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$15,000	\$508,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500 \$264,038 \$200,000	\$2,085	\$1 for 1906	7 % \$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$500,000	Nil.	21 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$607,500 \$79,344 \$53,344	\$20,279	Final of 14 making \$21 for 1908	71 % \$33 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	4 % \$74 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 14,520	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 31 for 1908	71 % Tls. 514 buyers
"Inn" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 % Tls. 53 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$16
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 21 for 1908	11 % Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31 % \$140 sales
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,813	\$3 for 1897	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,473	Tls. 31 for year ending 31.8.08	...
MINING.							
Oblique Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 181 sales
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	£4,878	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,906	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$20,102	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	...
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$97,191 \$200,000	\$187,78	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	11 1/2 % \$67
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 13,742	Interim of Tls. 21 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 % Tls. 84 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000	Tls. 32,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 % Tls. 161 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	51 % Tls. 104 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$14,500	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$648,075	\$24,811	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$400,000 \$13,912	\$955	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$21,173	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 % \$110 buyers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$48,261	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$91 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1 for 1908	5 % \$30 buyers
Sin Hai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,128,045 Tls. 3,400,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$46 sales
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Jotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	15,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$40,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$81 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...
Laon-keung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 \$40,000	£648	1/100 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 % \$104 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil.	\$1.50 or 1908	8 1/2 % \$133 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$51,128	50 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$102,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$91 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$36,000	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 % \$161 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 % \$210 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$5,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % \$21 buyers
Hall & Hells, Limited	31,000	\$20	\$20	\$620,000	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 % \$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 % \$19 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908	12 1/2 % \$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$20,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$1 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$15 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- plaatjes in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,914	Tls. 116,682	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 % Tls. 1,110 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,201	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$133 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 18,440	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 112 1/2 b.
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,603	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 171 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 5,250	Final of 3/- making 45/- for 1908	...
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	Tls. 220,000	Tls. 23,038	None	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,602	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 % \$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$136	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	12 1/2 % \$15 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$11 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 % \$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$35,000	\$1,360	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2 % \$8.70
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$25,000	\$2,613	...	...
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$3.95	...	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride



HEYMAN'S BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

358

VETARZO BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the nerves, and restoring the vitality of the brain and nerves. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the nerves, and restoring the vitality of the brain and nerves. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the nerves, and restoring the vitality of the brain and nerves.

VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whether of a chronic or acute nature, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the nerves, and restoring the vitality of the brain and nerves. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the nerves, and restoring the vitality of the brain and nerves.

Agents for India: TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS.

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

CHARTERS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAWK

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORNAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

HONGKONG, 7th March, 1909.

HONGKONG, 27th December, 1908.

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET,

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7000

號四廿月四年元統宣

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

五拜禮

號一十月大英港香

\$15 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—
Macao Opium Farm.
Preparing for War.
The Government Gazette.
Sanitary Questions.
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Advice on Wearing Apparel.

Telegrams:—

Plague of Locusts.
Governor of Kiangsu.
Constitutional Government.
Taxes on Vehicles.
Financial Superintendents.
Railways in Anhui.
Macao Boundary Question.
Ex-Viceroy Shum.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
China's Thanks.
Russia and China.
China and France.
The Tungkuashan Concession.
The Shao-yi.
Earthquake in Tsingtau.
Alleged Manslaughter.
West River Floods.
A Comprehensive Scheme.
China's Currency.
Hankow-Chengtu Railway.
Viceroy Sik Liang.
The Hsensi Railway.
Governor of Kiangsu.
Yunnan Viceroyalty.
The Shanghai Taotai.
Shanghai-Ningpo Railway.
Luk Ching-hum.
Naval Re-organisation.
House-tax.
Duty on Tea.
Shipping Laws.
The Kiukiang Case.
Manchuria.
Railway Shareholders.
Naturalized Chinese Subject.
Drought in the North.
Students for America.
Guard at State Seals.
Mining Concessions.

Meetings:—

Legislative Council.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
The Japan Sugar Refining Company.
Kulungau (Amoy) Municipal Council.
Legal Intelligence:—
Divorce Damages.
Reclamation Dispute.
Tragedy at Sea.
More Publicity Needed.
Dispute between Traders.
Failure of a Cigarette Dealer.
A Contractor's Difficulties.
Improperly Kept Books.
Many Claimants.
Chinese Actor Sued.

Police:—

Drowned in the Harbour.
Parted Friends.
Alleged Conspiracy.
A Born Scoundrel.
Tricks that Fail.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Hongkong University Scheme.
Outrage at Shun Tak.
Macao Harbour Works.
The Suiing Railway.
West River Floods.
Chambers of Commerce.
Fatal Accident at the Railway.
Supreme Court in 1908.
U. S. Monetary Commission.
Fire near Shau-ki-wan.
Gentleman's House Burgled.
French Customs Tariff.
The "Cwl" Grill Rooms.
Furns and Pot Plants.
China's Financier.
Death of Dr. Wm. Hunter.
Kowloon Point.
Exhumation of Dead Bodies.
Tramcar Fatality.
Manufacture of Matchets.
The English in China.
Macao.
Hongkong Gymkhana Club.
Nanning in 1908.
Government Note Issue.

Hercules in Collision.

India Labour.
Application for Exhumation.
Marine Court.
Jeyes Fluid.
Lawn Bowls.
Volunteer Corps Orders.
Water Return.
The Silent Gun.
Money Market.
Canton Day by Day.
The Macao Boundary.
Serious Fire in Shanghai.
Drowning Fatality at Hankow.
A Nagasaki Tragedy.
Disastrous Fire in Yokosuka.
Insurance Business in Japan.
Count Okuma and Mr. Chirol.
Kobe from Within.
Female Education in Japan.
Collision in Yokohama Harbour.
Fire at Mitsui Bishi Engine Works.
Curious Capture by a Fisherman.
Tug for Manila.
Contraband on Manila Steamer.
Sir Robert Hart.
Opium and its Critics.
Breeding Pearls.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share List.
Yam Market.
Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On June 2, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of J. B. TAYLOR, of a son.
On June 6, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of J. E. INCH, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On June 2, 1909, at Shanghai, J. CHARLES LAMPREY, late The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and late Captain-Malay States, Golden, eldest son of the late Surgeon-General, J. Lamprey, Army Medical Staff, to FLORENCE DAY HARRIS, youngest daughter of the late Captain A. D. Harris, of Shanghai.

HARRIS-DEANS.—On 5th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. Johnston, FRANK, second son of the late Archdeacon Harris, of Akaroa, New Zealand; to MARYON, daughter of the late John Deans of Riccarton, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

Am 5. Juni, verstarb plötzlich der Kaiserliche Kapitänleutnant und erste Offizier S.M.S. III. HERI WERNER BORSCHKE.
At Civil Hospital on the 9th instant, Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, Government Bacteriologist.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

MACAO OPIUM FARM.

(5th June.)

Like Singapore, the short experimental period which the Government of Macao has just had experience of in conducting its own Opium Farm since the rescission last month of the monopoly granted to the Chinese farmers, does not appear to have encouraged the Government of the Portuguese colony into a further continuance of the sale of prepared opium on its own account. In the Macao *Boletim Oficial* of the 22nd ultimo, a notification appears over the signature of the Colonial Treasurer in which it is announced that the exclusive privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium in Macao will be put up to verbal tender at the Treasury on the 22nd July proximo at two o'clock in the afternoon. The notification contains seven clauses and has appended to it the terms and conditions of the Farm embodied in a series of twenty-nine sections. Both the notification and the Farm's stipulations will bear consideration. In the first place, it should be pointed out that the official notice provides for "the letting of the exclusive privilege in Macao, Taipa and Coloane for a period of five years to the bidder of the highest annual rental during the period referred to." The first of the conditions conflicts with the proviso quoted above and reads:—"The period of the concession will be one of four years for commencing from the date of the definite contract." This is not only conflicting point in the important document appearing in the official publication. Condition 4 stipulates that the present Farm for boiling opium and selling prepared opium is restricted to the city of Macao from the Porta do Cerco to Barra and to the villages of Taipa and Coloane. Subsequent conditions 18, 19 and 20 have reference to the exportation of prepared opium: (1) To non-Chinese ports; (2) to Chinese ports; (3) to exportation generally. It would appear from these later provisions that while the Farm is specifically limited in its operations to the Colony of Macao and its dependencies, the conditions for tender provide also for exportation. Clearly an ambiguity exists which should be removed before the date when the tenders become due. Having regard to the fact that the late Opium Farmers' allegations for their inability to pay the full amount of the two months' rental were based on the closure of the markets in Australia and principally in San Francisco—the only two places where prepared opium has hitherto been exported from Macao—it is difficult to reconcile the provision in the draft contract for exportation of prepared opium out of Macao with the intention of the Portuguese Government. Having disposed of the apparent discrepancies in the document under notice, we will proceed to cite the more salient features of the contract. The first of these is the deposit of a sum of \$50,000 by intending tenderers as a *bona fide* of their offer, which deposit money will, as usual, be refunded to unsuccessful bidders and confiscated in the case of the bidder who is awarded the contract refusing to sign the same. The Committee of Adjudication reserve to themselves the right of giving preference under equal circumstances to the holders of the previous rescinded contract, as well as of not granting the monopoly in the event of the price tendered not being considered suitable. As to the question of the maintenance of divans for smoking opium, we find the following provision made in one of the last clauses of the proposed agreement which reads:—"The establishment of houses for the smoking of opium in Macao, Taipa and Coloane without the licence of the concessionaire is prohibited under penalty of confiscation of the opium and implements for smoking found therein and of a fine of \$100; half of the value of the implements and the opium confiscated will be paid into the Treasury and the other half to the Farmer." To control the price of opium sold in retail, a clause is included which restricts the price to a reasonable one according to circumstances and the condition of the market for the drug in Macao. This same clause provides also against the "vexing and oppressing of consumers in any form whatever." To those who contemplate tendering for the Opium Farm in Macao or who are interested in the question either from a moral or an economic point of view, the regulations formulated by the Macao Government are worthy of perusal and close study. They can be seen in their original form in the Portuguese language with an accompanying Chinese translation at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

(8th June.)

As readers must have noticed it is practically impossible at the present moment to open a home journal without finding something in it about the Dreadnought question, possibly a hint or two that Sir John Fisher is about to resign, and perhaps a flamboyant speech by Lord Charles Beresford. To read

all these things one might be inclined to fancy that Great Britain intended to fly at Germany's throat to-morrow or vice versa. The contagion has spread to Australia and New Zealand which have offered to present Dreadnoughts to the Navy or their equivalent, while even Singapore has come to the conclusion that it might be advisable to have a local flotilla stationed there—wage war against pirates and other rapacious and incidentally to scare the Dutch in the Netherlands Indies. In the official publication of the Navy League we read that each state of the Empire should remember that there are problems of sea-power directly affecting its own safety. "Each one of them is not only liable to be the primary objective of a hostile Power, but each one of them might provide the cause of quarrel which would involve the Empire in war. It is, indeed, the fact that some design against one of the self-governing states of the Empire or some infringement of its local interests is more likely to be the cause of quarrel involving the Mother Country in hostilities to-day than is any European quarrel of hers likely to involve the Empire. The rise of Germany, the United States, and Japan into the position of first-class naval Powers has profoundly modified the situation, and Canada, Australasia, and South Africa would do well to take note of the fact. We recognise with affectionate gratitude the readiness of the daughter States to rise in defence of the old grey Mother. If the time of trial come, we would not too closely inquire whose is the quarrel. But, at the same time, it is but right that it should be recognised by these in turn that it may become needful for the Mother to uphold their defence, therefore, they should have regard for the efficiency of the whole. Now there is something very patriotic in the idea of getting the colonies to contribute towards the upkeep of the Navy and inducing school children to hand over their pennies for the same laudable object. But we in Hongkong and Singapore are already saddled with a heavy incubus in the shape of a military contribution which runs away with a fifth of our annual revenue, so that if we fail to do our duty in one way we live up to the mark in another. As a matter of fact all this talk about Dreadnoughts is getting rather wearisome. By all means, waken the country to a realisation of the fact that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war, but if the Navy is in such a deplorable state as some of our mentors would have us believe what have the Lords of the Admiralty been doing? Sir John Fisher is generally admitted to be a tower of strength; Sir Percy Smith has been inventing new gun appliances once more; Lord Charles Beresford is prepared to give his country the benefit of his advice at any time and on the least provocation, and Colonel Cody is still pottering away his British aeroplane. The writers whose business it is to invent scares are proving to their own satisfaction day after day that the United Kingdom is in a parlous condition and we are told that it is the urgent interest of the Teuton Powers that be to inculcate in all classes in Germany the opinion that "England is prepared to relinquish her naval predominance; otherwise the persuasive arguments of Herr Gydow and his tax-imposing myrmidons would be futile. The German tax-payer would certainly not disgorge at his present rate if he were not convinced that a golden opportunity is at hand. The world domination implied by sea supremacy is unrolled before his eager gaze; he knows full well that 'German commercial prosperity will be in the future, as it undoubtedly has been in the past, measured by German strength at sea. The throne, the aristocracy, and the military element may dream of national glory, but the level-headed German bourgeois is more concerned with the tangible and monetary results." Now we learn from the correspondence columns of the *Strait Times* that the Chinese in that Colony are taking an interest in this question and some of them are describing the writers of scare articles as "fanatic or rascally correspondents." Under the heading of "Anglo-German War of 1910—A Chinese View," a correspondent says that when he sees such articles in the newspapers concerning the expected and "dreaded" war between Great Britain and Germany, "it is with feelings of deep disgust that I throw them aside, after reading only the main topics of the day or the current serials and articles, and I am almost inclined to be angry with their editors for having the heart to print such unsavoury tommy-rot. I am quite certain that should these excitements of a rascally band of correspondents be clamorous for the war, as indeed their articles in almost every instance seem to imply, war will sooner or later take place, and that the result may prove disastrous to the English." Not very complimentary to the English but then allowance must be made for the writer's indignation and "disgust." The correspondent proceeds to declare that: "The Englishman is rather jealous of the German, and so is the German of the Englishman, and the slightest provocation, if well delivered, (and who does it well if not these editors?) will bring the two nations to a terrible conflict. The soldier is merely a satellite revolving about the central sun—his commanders, who in their turn are only automatons in the service of the ministers. No doubt he is right in what he says, and we are content to leave it at that. But now let us come to the really rhetorical part of the letter: 'Alas! what a pity it is to see armies of innocent men opposed to each other in deadly combat! to see their bodies disfigured by bullets, bayonets, and swords! to see their corpses mangled by vultures, crows and ravens! Oh! it is indeed horror inexpressible to see those things, and yet those

flint-hearted, callous and ornamental ministers and so-called highly bedizened peers remain indifferent and still recommend that the war, if ever one should take place, should continue. More money is spent for the equipment of the military and naval defences, and more human lives (not their precious lives though!) sacrificed for the sake of the country. And during the whole time of the war stage they remain quite secure in their comfortable homes! There is something to be said in support of the idea that the "bedizened peers" should be sent to the front in time of war and given over to "bullets bayonets and swords" to say nothing of "vultures, crows and ravens." But we begin to feel out of our depth. Why is this Chinaman so wrathful over a question which really does not concern him to any great extent? Why so indignant, passionate and irreful? He is not likely to be called upon to shoulder a rifle in defence of Great Britain. Indeed we are rather inclined to doubt whether the correspondent is a Chinaman at all, but some rabid missionary instead. It is just as bad to ridicule the idea of war as it is to persistently foster the notion until it becomes a fixed impression. The writer goes on to say: With regard to my abhorrence of the descriptions of the war between Great Britain and Germany, I must refer to the instance in which an advertiser's aeroplane of English make was made the subject of a groundless fear of an attack by Germany. It is plain that the English public have been afflicted by the editors, and now Germany ridicules Britain for her over-sensitiveness. It is a shame that the fears experienced, if fears they can be called, by the editors of the various papers should be extended by their garrulous pens in mawkish twaddles to the English public, thus aggravating the suspicion against Germany. The public, in fact, would not have known anything but for reading these articles." If a Chinaman wrote those last two sentences we congratulate him on the range of his vocabulary. It seems to us that he would do away with newspapers altogether if he had his way. And now for his peroration: "The craving for war may be excited through reading the exaggerated opinions of those dangerous people who, though veiling themselves under the name of peace-loving men, are in reality serpents of the most venomous type, and are consciously and purposely drawing the two powerful nations towards a crisis, the result of which may be a catastrophe and a downfall to either one of them. So all Englishmen take warning, and be not proud and desirous to show your strength; nor haughty and contemptuous to your rivals, nor servile and cringing to your superiors, nor brutal and tyrannical to your inferiors, for pride goeth before a fall and a tremendous fall too." Again we say if a Chinaman wrote that he may be congratulated on the force of his diction. We are not by any means supporters of "yellow" press methods, but there is a middle course and, after all, Englishmen are not solely to blame for this war fever. There are others equally responsible. In a short reply to this effusion another correspondent signing himself "A British bull-dog" has a few truths to submit when he says: "It is only fools that take notice of a lot of wild and ridiculous correspondence in papers and magazines. It is the governments of nations who make war or peace, not a few ranters. Besides, Mr. Editor, these articles do a great deal of good in a way. They make the nation more cautious and ready. The people feel their responsibility and are more willing to come to their country's aid. It makes them 'look to their guns.' A Chinaman's view of bravery and honour must be very dormant. The way he writes of the 'Victoria Cross' stamps him at once as ignorant of its origin and purpose. 'Murders, brutal murders,' etc. This cross which adorns the breast of a man stamps him as one of the bravest men of the English Army and a man to be proud of. The cross is awarded for some exceptional brave deed, for saving the life of a comrade against awful odds, for risking his own life, not for 'murder.' From all this it will be seen that the questions of Dreadnoughts and war with Germany are of prime interest to people in Singapore and to a section of the Chinese population in that Settlement. Nobody will object to healthy criticism, but we should like to have a glimpse of that Chinaman who predicts war in 1910.

THE OPIUM QUESTION AGAIN.

(9th June.)

In dealing with the opium question it is not unusual for those who do not see eye to eye with the anti-brigade to be dubbed extremists and moral delinquents. Indeed it has been asserted that they are inclined to indulge in strong language when they inveigh against the movement, while the anti-opiumists treat the matter with friendly forbearance. Judging from the *Friend of China*, which is the organ of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, the gift of emphatic utterance does not belong solely to the opposition, for in dealing with the report delivered by the Straits Commission it speaks of the report as affording a "melancholy instance of the way in which men [the commissioners] obsessed by financial considerations can blind themselves to the moral aspects of a grave social question." It is sufficient, says the *Singapore Free Press* in an editorial, to give this aside by a quotation which must be familiar to the clerics who mostly form the Society: "The charity that thinketh no evil trusts in God and trusts in man." Next is the point raised by Bishop Oldham in the Kuala Lumpur Conference, that the man engaged in a moral reform must come into it with clean hands in all moral matters. With which everyone will agree. But fol-

lowing on that came a discussion on the last resolution "that all employers of labour at the Conference hereby pledge themselves to do everything in their power to discourage the use of opium amongst their employees." To that an amendment was proposed and carried for the substitution of "will endeavour" for "hereby pledge." A practical toady said it was all very well for shopkeepers who only employed a few persons to join in such a contract, but the case was otherwise with miners, for if they were to adopt the suggestion, they would not be able to secure an adequate labour force. This might almost be cited as "the case of men 'obsessed by financial considerations.'" How would it do for a firm of any importance to demand that the members of its comrade department should refrain from the smoking of opium under penalty of dismissal? But, of course, those who advocate these drastic measures are seldom personally interested in such a question. It does not affect them one way or the other whether the adoption of such a regulation proved fatal or otherwise. Our contemporary proceeds to note that the fifth resolution was to thank the Government for what they had done, and this called forth much discussion, all of which it is not necessary to follow. The resolution was carried by 18 votes to 15, but the minority expressed themselves in rather equivocal terms, which may be due to the difficulties of translation. Some of the arguments were: Government had increased the duty on opium but in so doing had ruined smokers, traders and workmen; smokers no longer able to get the drug because of the increase; what Government should do was to increase the duty gradually at present it all came from the towkay's pockets; if Government raised the duty again the coolies would press the towkays for more money; raising the price had driven people from the frying pan into the fire, the morphia habit. We do not quote these points against the speaker, but they should be made a note of, for no doubt the *Friend of China* will ignore them, as it did the fact that the value of the remedy Combrebutum was entirely negated by experience. Finally we have a two-column description of a scheme for a Chinese Government monopoly in opium, printed in the *China Critic*, and propounded by Viceroy Tuan Fang. The chief argument is that control of the supply must be co-ordinate with control of the consumer. A system of licenses to be inaugurated, so that consumers may be identified and registered. Here is a significant paragraph:—"There is in operation at present, in every province of China, a system of registration under the control of provincial and subsidiary Anti-opium Bureaus, but no intelligent person will for a moment contend that these registers include more than a small percentage of the names that should be enrolled." The *China Critic* remarks that the consumption of opium to-day is probably as great as it was when the edict was published, and in addition there are hundreds of remedies, the basis of which is opium." The restriction of poppy cultivation for a time, and the closing of the opium dens, have not resulted in any reduction in consumption in the districts under the control of the officials. Here again the sole point we wish to make is that it is no use China asking for the cessation of the importation of foreign opium till she herself has proved that she can control the growth and consumption of native opium. As in the case of our Chinese anti-opium friends, the reformer must come with clean hands. It is absurd to ask the British Government to take steps to lessen the consumption of opium, and at the same time complain that raising the price hampers the towkay in getting labour, and taxes his pocket. With these sentiments most fair-minded people will agree, but the difficulty is to get the rampant reformer to understand the moderate standpoint.

"THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

(10th June.)

It is instructive and amusing to learn on the authority of the Chief Justice that the greatly over-rated *Government Gazette*, which in official circles is regarded as a sort of second edition of the Gospel, is really nothing better than a common print. For long it has been the custom of the ordinary outsider to accept the fact that because a statement appeared in the *Gazette* it was therefore surrounded with a halo of sanctity, and all orthodox believers would have shuddered in dismay had any iconoclast of lesser rank than the Chief Justice made bold to lay violent hands on this charter of official privilege. As a matter of fact the Government itself is the first to blame for having reduced public respect for the official organ, because in their determination that expenses must be reduced it was declared that certain items of information which had formerly found a place within the covers of this notable publication should no longer appear. Once the Government began to trim and whittle the contents of the *Gazette*, confidence in what remained was certain to be shaken. Not even the Government can eliminate here and improve there in an attempt to stifle the voice of the oracle without raising grave suspicions as to the authenticity of the organ. Yet that is what was done in the beginning of the present financial year, so that the *Gazette* has now become an emasculated specimen of the printer's art. We can well remember many occasions on which the Colonial Secretary has triumphantly replied to questions regarding the notification of public matters by stating with an air of finality that notice had appeared in the *Government Gazette*. Such an answer effectively squelched the timid questioner al-

though it may not have convinced him that there was not a flaw somewhere. The real truth is that not one in a thousand of the residents of the Colony ever sees this precious publication which is supposed to be edited by the Colonial Secretary himself. Those who do subscribe to it turn the pages with rather more listlessness than is seen in the junior clerk who opens the ledger to begin his day's work. All that the *Gazette* is good for nowadays is as a handy reference work of official appointments and a medium for the notification of land sales. And this is the sheet which has been acclaimed as the principal publication in the Colony. If the Chief Justice is right it is simply a dumping ground for waste products to which any junior officer may freely contribute his quota. For the Chief Justice said: "The *Gazette* was generally in charge of the Assistant Colonial Secretary or sometimes of a chief clerk and it simply made anything which a junior officer chose to put into the notice *prima facie* evidence." Not only that but it was actually avowed by the Chief Justice that the *Gazette* was liable to make mistakes. That is a monstrous indictment for it assumes that the officials of the Colonial Secretary's Department are by no means infallible; which, as everybody knows, is a preposterous suggestion. We can only console the aggrieved officials by remarking that it is on record that even Homer nodded, or as we should say, erred on occasion, so that if the Departmental staff of the C. S. O. do fall into unconscious blunder now and then they may rest content that they are in good company. In the instance to which the Chief Justice referred it was admitted that the mistake was unintentional "because it was diametrically opposed to the facts"—so that the blame of having sullied the pages of the official document must be cast upon the official office-boy, who, we presume, entitled to be considered one of the junior officers referred to by his Lordship. The question as to the reliability of the *Gazette* and character of its official standing arose over a case in which the Governor of Hongkong was the nominal plaintiff. It was sought to get the *Gazette* accepted as evidence, but the Chief Justice would have none of it. "The Evidence Ordinance of the Colony contained a curious provision which he could not pass over without criticising most adversely. By section 26 (3) of Ordinance 2 of 1889 it was provided that in civil proceedings 'all proclamations, etc., and other official communications of the Government appearing in the *Government Gazette* may be proved by the production of such *Gazette* and shall be *prima facie* proof of any fact of a public nature which they were intended to notify. The provision ought to be at once repealed. It was impossible in this way to make any document which was of a public nature and which was put into the *Gazette* *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the contents; that was, shift the burden of proof on to the other side, compelling him to prove the untruth." And so the evidence of the *Gazette* was rejected and its status impugned. That is a fine state of affairs, and newspapermen the world over will sympathise with the Editor of the *Gazette* in his unfortunate position, while the contributors will doubtless henceforth find their historic effusions subjected to the vigorous and violent exercise of the blue pencil.

SANITARY QUESTIONS.

In connection with the purchase of 2,500 gallons of Jeyes' Fluid for the use of the Sanitary Department, it seems to us that there is a mystery which still remains to be fathomed. The matter arose over certain questions put by Mr. Shelton Hooper at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board. In answer to these questions it was admitted that last year the deodoriser to the quantity stated was bought through the Crown Agents at a cost of something like sixpence per gallon in excess of the price for which it could have been obtained locally, thereby involving an extra expenditure of about £66. We need not recall the fact that these are the days of retrenchment and rigid economy, and it is therefore all the more perplexing that the services of the Crown Agents should have been invoked when for 20 years the Government has followed the excellent course of dealing direct with the local representatives of the Jeyes firm. One question was designed to discover in what respect the Jeyes' Fluid, imported by the Government through the Crown Agents differed from that obtained locally and the answer was that:—"The Jeyes' Fluid intended from the Crown Agents had a guaranteed carbolic acid co-efficient of over 20 for *bacillus pasteurii*. That obtained locally was not so guaranteed and bacteriological tests showed that it had not such a high carbolic acid co-efficient." But that is really no answer at all, because if the Crown Agents in London could obtain a fluid with a co-efficient of over 20 for *bacillus pasteurii*, surely the local agents were in an equally favourable position to meet the wants of the Government. At a time when trade is depressed in the Colony, although we trust that depression is rapidly passing away, it is surely the duty of the Government to assist as far as possible the trade of the Colony and retain as much money as possible in the Colony. No doubt the agents would have had to remit the greater part of the purchase price they received from the Government to London but there would certainly have been something left over for investment in local business and for the use of those employed by the firm in question, even if it were only the coolies engaged in cartage work. The curious thing is that no statement was offered as to the reason why the local agency should be ignored in favour of the notoriously expensive Crown Agents. For 20 years, Mr. Hooper said, it had been the custom of the Department to obtain locally the disinfectants required and he added: "I think it must be patent to any one that to suddenly throw them over-boarding on their hands a large stock of a disinfectant which for 20 years the medical authorities had deemed to be of sufficient germicidal efficiency to meet the requirements in this Colony—is not a moral business transaction, I may say that if the agents

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE EMPIRE.

The following letter with enclosures was laid before the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at their meeting held on 17th ult.:

Oxford Court, Cannon Street,
London, E.C., 12th March, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I beg to confirm my circular letter No. 3, dated 3rd November, 1908.

I have still to hear from a large number of Chambers whether or not they intend to be represented at the Congress, though, owing to the length of time necessary for communication between London and Sydney, it is very desirable that not only the names of delegates, but resolutions for the programme, should reach me much earlier than usual. It is as yet impossible to fix upon a definite date as being the last day upon which nominations and resolutions will be accepted, but so far as any rate as resolutions are concerned, it is obvious that several months must be allowed in order that Chambers may have the opportunity of considering the various subjects and instructing their delegates. In regard to voting, I would therefore urge upon all Chambers the desirability of giving their immediate attention to these matters.

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith the first draft of the official programme, and shall be glad to take course to add any resolutions you may desire placed thereon in your name. A second draft will be circulated as soon as circumstances permit.

As you are no doubt aware, special arrangements have been made with the steamship companies trading to Australia, and I hand you herewith a booklet giving full particulars in this connection. You will notice that the reduced rates are available not only for delegates, but for members of their families travelling with them. Applications for these tickets must be accompanied, in each case, by a letter of identification signed by the Secretary of the nominating Chamber, and I am sending you, enclosed, forms for the purpose. I have forwarded copies of the booklet direct to all delegates nominated to date.

A draft programme of entertainment to be offered to delegates has been drawn up by the Australian Committee, in accordance with which visits will be paid, subsequent to the Congress proper to the principal cities of the Commonwealth (excepting Perth, West Australia, where it is hoped delegates will be able to call on the outward or homeward journey).

This tour in Australia will probably extend over three weeks, and at its close delegates will be at liberty to make such other visits in the Commonwealth and elsewhere as they may desire. Cordial invitations to delegates have been received from several cities in New Zealand (Auckland, Canterbury and Dunedin), also from Launceston (Tasmania) and Honolulu (where the Vancouver-Sydney boat calls), and, though it has been found impossible to arrange collective visits to these places, it is hoped that many will be able individually to take advantage of the invitations during the course of their journey. The Organising Committee suggest that the visit to New Zealand will come most conveniently at the conclusion of the Australian tour.—Yours etc.

(Sgd.) KENNEDY B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

FIRE AT MITSU BISHI ENGINE WORKS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

About 6 a.m. on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, fire broke out in the electric engine works at Akouura, Nagasaki, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi shipbuilding yard, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. The building was a three-storied structure of iron framework covered with galvanized iron sheets, 19 ft. long, 64 ft. wide, and 33 ft. high. The operatives, together with about 200 men from a British warship, a party of about 40 men from the German gunboat *Jagor*, and a party of artillery troops, with the city fire brigade, worked strenuously to extinguish the fire, but did not succeed until about two-thirds of the building were destroyed. It is stated that the work done by the British and German sailors was admirable. Some fifty firemen and operatives were slightly injured whilst endeavouring to put out the flames. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The damages are estimated at about ¥70,000.

INDIAN LABOUR.

NO OPENING IN HONGKONG.

The following correspondence has been exchanged between the Government and the Chamber of Commerce:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to inquire whether, in the opinion of your Chamber, any opening exists for the employment of Indian Labour indentured or unindentured in this Colony, and whether they consider that facilities with regard to passage and provision of land should be given to encourage Indian immigration.—I am, etc.

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
The Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce,
18th March, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant (No. 1733/1909) inquiring whether, in the opinion of the Chamber, any opening exists in the Colony for Indian Labour, indentured or unindentured, and whether it is considered that facilities with regard to passages and provisions of land should be given to encourage Indian immigration.

The above matter is now receiving the attention of my Committee.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
27th April, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to reply to your letter (No. 1745/1909) of the 15th March, 1909, requesting expression of opinion from this Chamber as to whether any opening exists for the employment of Indian Labour in this Colony, and whether facilities with regard to passage and provision of land should be given to encourage Indian immigration.

My committee, having consulted several employers of labour, have been informed that there is no opening for Indian Labour indentured or unindentured. In fact, there are Indians in the Colony at present who cannot find employment.

My committee consider that market requirements are amply met, at present, by the supply of native labour.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

HONGKONG NOT AFFECTED.

The committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting on the 17th ult., considered the following correspondence:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
30th April, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit for the consideration of your committee the enclosed copy of a circular despatch from Lord Cromer dated the 16th day of last March and to inquire whether any commercial interests in this Colony are likely to be adversely affected by the proposed tariff.—I am, &c.

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,
16th March, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of the proposed new French Customs tariff.

Should there be any commercial interests in the territory under your administration likely to be adversely affected by the proposed tariff, I shall of course be glad to consider whether any representation should be made to the French Government on the particular subject.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) CREWE.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
6th May, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant (No. 2658/1909) covering a copy of the proposed new French Customs tariff on which you request an expression of opinion from my committee.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

It was decided to reply that the committee did not see that commercial interests in this Colony were likely to be adversely affected by the adoption of the tariff.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY.

POINTSMAN'S TERRIBLE END.

A native pointsman, in the employ of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, at Hung Hom, met with a terrible death last Friday. The man had been engaged the whole day working the points for the locomotive, but nothing happened until the afternoon. It would seem that the man was in the act of turning the points, which is done with the assistance of a lever, to allow a train to go by, when he accidentally slipped. The train had drawn near at the time, and in falling the unfortunate pointsman got caught between the locomotive and a truck which was in tow. The man was dragged some distance before the engine could be stopped, and when he was extricated it was discovered that he was dead. Death was instantaneous. Deceased was about thirty-six years of age.

MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.

USE OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS PROHIBITED.

A meeting of the general committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 17th ult., when the following correspondence was considered:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1909.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 24th of March I am directed to point out to you that the particular question which was referred to in the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 21st January last, transmitted in my letter of the 26th of February was whether this Colony should adhere to the International Convention of 26th September, 1905, respecting the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

It is on that question that this Government desires to obtain the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce.—I am, &c.

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
14th April, 1909.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 13th instant (No. 3699/1907), on the subject of the adherence of this Colony to the International Convention of the 26th September, 1905.

Will you be good enough to again forward me the despatch of the Secretary of State and the memorandum, both accompanying your letter to me of the 26th February, so that my committee may be enabled to express an opinion on that portion of the Convention which has special reference to the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.—I am, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
15th April, 1909.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. I am directed to forward herewith the copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State and the memorandum in question. I shall be glad if both documents may be returned to me in due course.—I am, &c.

(Sgd.) C. CLEMENTI,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
27th April, 1909.

Sir,—I am now directed to reply to your letter (No. 3699/1907) of the 14th instant in which the Government desires the opinion of the Chamber as to whether or not this Colony should adhere to the International Convention of the 26th September, 1905, respecting the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

My committee consider that, for precisely the same reasons as were advanced by the Representatives of the Imperial Government for the non-adherence of Great Britain to this point, this Colony should not adhere to the Convention.

As pointed out in the memorandum accompanying your letter, it has been proved that the evils traceable to the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches can be successfully suppressed by regulation.

There appears, therefore, no adequate justification for the adoption of measures calculated to hamper trade.

My committee desire to thank His Excellency the Governor for referring this matter to them.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

THE RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to the Government:

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
27th April, 1909.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 11th February, 1909 (No. 5778/1904), requesting the observations of the Chamber regarding a scheme framed by the Board of Finance for the re-organising of the Finances of the Chinese Empire, I am directed to state that my committee do not feel in a position to criticise exhaustively so large and far-reaching a scheme, but the centralisation of control, which seems to be the essence of the new Regulations, would be an important step forward and greatly assist in the work of a sound administration.

Needless to say, my committee are entirely sympathetic towards any proposals calculated to confer benefit upon the people of China.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

CURIOUS CAPTURE BY A FISHERMAN.

EXPLOSIVES IN THE SEA.

Sunken mines are still occasionally found off these coasts, but it is not often that cases of explosives are recovered from the deep, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. A fisherman named Katsura Tetsukichi, or Nishi-pochi, Minami-hatago-cho, Sakai, and his brother Yasukichi have just made a capture of this nature. At midnight on the 10th ultimo the two brothers were drawing their net from the sea at a point about a mile and a half south of Osaka harbour off Sakai, when they were astonished to see entangled in the meshes a case containing a dozen objects shaped like gunshells. Both men were almost overcome with panic and trembled like leaves for a few moments, but finally they recovered sufficiently to wrap the explosive objects in some straw matting. In the morning they reported the find to the Sakai police station. The information was immediately dispatched to the Central police of Osaka. A gunpowder manufacturer was summoned and was sent to the Sakai office to give his opinion as to the treatment to be accorded the explosive, as well as its degree of danger. After an examination the expert said he had never seen gunpowder cases like those before him, though the contents were undoubtedly an explosive of some sort. Thereupon the officials became more nervous than ever, and one of them would dare to lay his hands on the shells. The chief officer was greatly embarrassed but eventually one of the men was prevailed upon to partly deposit the strange objects in an out-of-the-way corner of the police-station. On Friday morning an official of the prefectural office, together with Major Komoto, of the Military Arsenal, were to make a detailed inspection of the shells. It is thought that other finds of a similar nature will be found near the spot where the case was fished up.

FIRE NEAR SHAO-KI-WAN.

TSAT-TZE-MUI VILLAGERS ALARMED.

Tsat-tze-mui village is situated half way between the Belle View Hotel and Shau-ki-wan. Shortly before 11 o'clock last Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the houses in the village, but it was not long before it was subdued. But while the fire lasted the villagers were greatly alarmed, as it was feared that the whole village would be destroyed. The fire started in a one-story building, caused by the overturning of a stove. A bed curtain was set alight, and the flames spread, eating its way up a partition to the wooden roof, which was destroyed. The inmates of the house, who were assisted by friends, fought the flames bravely and had them extinguished before any further damage was done. It is estimated that the loss would reach nearly \$100.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN YOKOSUKA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER ¥2,000,000.

On the afternoon of Sunday (23rd ultimo) a disastrous fire broke out in Yokosuka, as a result of which the most prosperous part of the town was devastated, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. The outbreak occurred at a few minutes after 2 o'clock, originating in an oil engine at a rice shop in Hirasaka, Wakamatsu-cho, kept by Miyoshi Ropppei. Fanned by a strong wind, the flames spread with a remarkable rapidity towards the sea beach, and en route swept away a hundred buildings, including the office of the *Gunko Shimban* and the *Kawakawa* theatre. The flames then raged with increased fury and by 5 p.m. the main streets of Wakamatsu-cho and Otaki-cho down to the sea had become smoking ruins. The flames, spreading laterally to Ogawa-cho, swept away the Gendarmerie Station, the Electric Light Company's office, the Gwa Post Office, the Kyozei Bank, the Asakawa-ken, the Toki-ware and Kaiyo-ken (the leading hotels), and a number of other buildings. The flames were got under control by 6 o'clock after strenuous efforts of the police fire brigade, parties of men from the Port Admiralty and the warships in the harbour, and the Yokosuka Heavy Artillery Brigade.

It appears that the scarcity of water is largely responsible for the wide extent of destruction. A destructive fire in the city in December last proved the inadequacy of the water supply in cases of fire, and this year the naval water-main was extended into the town for fire-fighting, but the earthquake of last month damaged the main and the water could not be procured, as repairs had not been completed. In these circumstances the only course available to stop the progress of the flames was to pull down houses. This work, which largely added to the excitement and confusion, was carried out by the soldiers, who worked desperately under the direction of a Major-General in command of the Heavy Artillery Brigade. The men from the battleships *Katori* and *Tango* and the cruiser *Yakumo* are mentioned as rendering signal service. The licensed quarters were devastated, and fourteen restaurants and houses, as well as the whole of the geisha quarters, were destroyed. In all, more than 800 buildings were burnt down, and the damage is estimated to exceed ¥2,000,000.

The liabilities of the fire insurance offices in this outbreak are estimated as follows:—
Tokyo Fire ¥64,000
Meiji Fire 35,000
Kobe Marine 25,000
Yokohama Fire 16,000
Nippon Fire 10,000
Kyodo Fire 4,000
Happily no loss of life is reported, but the fire is regarded as having struck an almost fatal blow at Yokosuka. The restoration of the city to its former state will take at least three years. The sufferers rendered homeless are being quartered in the City Office, the temple, and other public buildings.

FERNS AND POT PLANTS.

SITE FOR RAISING.

The following notification appears in the *Govett*:

Sealed tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, the 21st June, for the letting of a piece of Crown land on east side of Albany Nullah between Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads opposite *Kingsclere*, as shown on plan which can be seen at the Public Works Department, area about 15,000 square feet, for the purpose of raising ferns and pot plants; by the 24th June, 1909, to the 24th June, 1910, subject to the conditions below:—

1. Each tender should bear on the cover the words "Tender for Permission to occupy Crown Land near Kingsclere."
2. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained at this Office.

1. The area leased to be that tinted pink on a plan signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 25th May, 1909.
2. The amount of monthly Crown rent to be stated in tender. In the event of any tender being accepted, the amount stated in such tender to be paid monthly in advance into the Treasury.

3. Should the permittee be allowed to remain in occupation of the land after expiry of this permit the tenancy to become a half-yearly one, subject to cancellation on two months' notice being given at any time.

4. Any structure for the reception of plants to be approved by the Director of Public Works.

5. No person to live on the premises and no matsheds will be permitted to be erected on the ground.

6. No offensive manure to be used and the place is to be kept in a tidy state.

7. Access to Albany Nullah is not to be interfered with. The permit will be liable to cancellation should any of these conditions be not fulfilled.

KOBÉ FROM WITHIN.

HUMBLE BUT LUCRATIVE PROFESSIONS.

A young female contributor to the *Jogakurekai* makes the following curious comments on Kobe seen from within:—

"The beautiful and spotless flowers offered to the gods and used to decorate the dining tables of foreign families are grown and sold by the people belonging to the special class (i.e. the so-called *Ar*), who are usually regarded as belonging to an inferior class in Japan. About thirty years ago, Mr. Arita, a shinto priest of Kanko temple, saw the wretched condition of these people, and in order to provide them with work as a means of elevating their morality, taught them how to grow flowers, and this has now become their regular trade. It is not a pleasant association to connect spotless flowers with these people; but perhaps we ought rather to praise the foresight of Mr. Arita in teaching them such an innocent trade."

"The initiators of fashion in Kobe society are those Japanese women who live with foreigners in the quiet residences on the Hill. They live in the greatest luxury, and are the embodiment of vanity. Even the wives of high grade officials and rich merchants are unable to give with them. The monthly allowance of these women is said to be one hundred yen, besides the fashionable clothes of the four seasons. No wonder that they are the setters of fashion!"

"Plague, dysentery, and smallpox are the local diseases of Kobe, but they are periodical rather than prevalent. [We should hope so, indeed!] A rat, even now, is bought at 5 sen by the Sanitary Department of the city, and there are people, it is reported, who make it their business to catch rats, making a daily profit of more than 70 sen. This is a much more lucrative trade than that of a petty official."

"The famous Minatogawa has at last disappeared, but its disappearance was not due to any catastrophe such as inundation or tidal wave. It is the hand of man that has done it. Year after year, people have been pegging away with hoo and spade on the river bed, which has now become mere level ground. The site of the old river mouth has a few useful buildings, but the other portion of the old river has been built over with cheap theatres and show places, and the historic old battleground has been devastated almost as if by a spark of compulsion. It would almost seem that the citizens of Kobe are fond of destroying historic monuments, and it would not be surprising if the tomb of the 'loyal Nankō' were removed somewhere else."

"In general, the people of Kobe are frivolous. At best they are only a conglomerated mass of people from all quarters of the country and though they are specially intimate with their next-door neighbours this is only in order to calculate on their help in case of emergency. Once they are removed to other streets they are again entire strangers."

"The rude and discourteous manners of the merchants are remarkable, and we are surprised at their excessive over-charges. Until a few years ago, there was a nice haul from foreigners, but the tourists have now become smart, and can haggle as much as the natives. On the whole the bad custom of marking an article worth ten sen at one yen, is said to have ceased."

"You can never see so many vacant houses anywhere else as you do in Kobe, but nevertheless rent is by no means low, and a number of petty officials are moving out to the country. Girls are engaged in the Post Office, and the City Office employ more than twenty. Girls are also taking the places of office boys, ticket-clerks, and money-changers. Flower-selling was at one time their trade exclusively, but peddling has now come within their sphere, while their influence is extending to the second-hand book store and barber shop. At home they work at the manufacture of articles for export, and they earn from thirty to forty sen when they become skilful. This is much easier work for them than that of maid-servants, and maid-servants are very scarce. Many houses pay travelling expenses to bring a girl from the country, but as soon as the girl is acquainted with the place she moves off under the pretext that her parent is sick."

"There are very few famous local products. *Kawarawami*, and Kobe beef are counted as such. The animals are of course not raised here. They come from Tajima province, but the people insist that those slaughtered in Tajima are inferior in quality to those killed in Kobe. There is a famous or rather infamous institution in Kobe of which all Kobelites ought to be ashamed; it is the bed-bug. The creature is very quick in its movements. It came first from China about 40 years ago, when Prince Ito was the governor of Kobe. Almost all the houses are infested by the vermin. In the dead of night they creep out of the cracks and assault the sleepers; inflicting severe bites. Public and private efforts to exterminate them have not succeeded. Visitors to Kobe are advised to go to newly built hotels if they want to indulge in a good sleep.—*Japan Chronicle*

OPIMUM AND ITS CRITICS.

A COMMISSIONER'S AMAZING THEORY.

Having regard to the extreme moderation of the views expressed as a member of the Straits Opium Commission, we confess to being little surprised at the tone of Bishop Oldham's recent discourse at an anti-opium meeting in Kuala Lumpur, writes the *Straits Times*. Although he committed himself to the amazing theory that there is no such thing as moderation in the use of the drug, the Bishop wound up the note supplementing the general report of the Straits Commissioners with the remark that "haste and suddenness now are to be deprecated quite as much as lethargy and inaction. But in spite of all that the report contained to show that there was no gigantic social evils traceable to the use of opium in the Straits Settlements of F. M. S. there is a broad suggestion in the Kuala Lumpur speech that many people underestimate the facts about the traffic, because they have an interest, through the public revenue, in the profits derived from it. Is that quite fair? For our own part we have met a great many people and have talked this matter over with them, and we find that the financial considerations weigh much less than the social and moral. What troubles the minds of the majority of people is the effect likely to be produced by depriving the Chinese of a solace to which they have been accustomed for generations. One finds in every community, practically without exception, a certain proportion of men who insist upon having some form of indulgence. Among Europeans it is generally alcohol, because they prefer a stimulant; in Asia it is generally opium, because they prefer a sedative. We do not doubt that by

A SLOW PROCESS OF EDUCATION
this craving for one form of indulgence or the other may be ultimately eradicated. But what is proposed by the anti-opiumists is that the Asiatics should be forcibly deprived of their own form of indulgence, which, it is assumed, will be replaced by no worse. Other men may be quite as sincere in their desire to see an evil repressed, but if they are persuaded that the suppression of opium will mean the popularisation of morphine, or cocaine, or alcohol, are they not entitled to consider whether the change may not be from a comparatively good to a positive evil? If the probable effect of converting a thief to honest ways were to make him a murderer, would anyone claim thief-conversion as a noble and salutary occupation? With all deference to Bishop Oldham we say that there are thousands of Chinese who take an opium pipe when they feel specially tired, worried, or, as we should say, out of sorts. For a few hours it gives them absolute peace, and they trouble no one. A good many Englishmen in like circumstances fly to liquor, and they may pass through a stage of violent madness before they reach a condition of oblivion which is more horrible in its external aspects, and more disastrous in its after consequences than that produced by opium.

TOBACCO SMOKING
is almost universal, especially among ministers of religion. They chew a pipe because it is the mildest way in which the universal craving for some form of indulgence can be expressed. We have seen men's nerves broken, their digestions ruined, their eyesight destroyed by the excessive use of the weed which has had more than one episcopal blessing. We have heard, too, terms of denunciation applied to tobacco almost identical with those applied to opium. Would it be just to place the millions who smoke in moderation under the necessity of paying exorbitantly for their pleasure because there are a few cases of stupid excess? Should cheap food be the greatest desideratum of a community which numbers many? In all these matters it seems to us that the type Bishop Oldham represents strives too much for the reform of a few, and cares too little for the comfort of the many.

THERE IS ANOTHER POINT which appears to us to deserve some consideration. Unless we are to assume that the temperate and unwholesome use of liquor, is in itself a sin, neither the State nor the Church has a right to interfere. The special offence of excess, until it reaches the degree of intensity which is clearly harmful to others than the debauchees themselves, is not a matter for the State but for the moral teachers. Yet the latter clamor continuously for penal laws or prohibition. They speak and act as if they had neither faith in themselves nor in views they teach—as if all moral reform emanated from a big cudgel with a brawny policeman at one end of it. Force, it used to be said, is no remedy, but, really, in these latter days it seems to be much more fervently honoured than any form of sweet reasonableness or moral suasion with which we are familiar. If Bishop Oldham could show us one opium smoker brought to repentance for each slashing attack that he and his anti-opium friends have made upon governments we should have greater pleasure in reading his addresses. At present he rather gives the impression of a person who having entered upon a great work decides that it will be pleasant to cast the draggery of it on to somebody else. We do not in the least object to educate, educate, educate—it is an excellent phrase, but whose business is it to educate and who should be the pupils? Our impression is that where moral conduct is concerned the paid moral teachers should take the work in hand, and that the sinners should be their pupils. Let them give the policeman and his big cudgel a rest, and we can confidently assure them that when they have taught the Chinese that the use of opium is a folly and a crime, and caused the revenue from opium to disappear, governments, either colonial or imperial, will be foremost in offering congratulations. It is

THE DRAGONING ATTITUDE
that we resent—the bullying and badgering of governments into the making of laws which restrain personal freedom, instead of steady patient work upon the minds and hearts of individuals so as to raise them to an appreciation of their own duty and their own highest interests. We rather incline to think that the type of Chinaman who frequents these parts can be led more easily than driven. If the Government says "you shall not have opium at a fair price," they will set their quick wits to work on schemes of smuggling, but if they can be convinced that the use of the drug is bad, they will leave it alone whatever the price may be. Here, then, there should be a splendid field for moral suasion.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st May, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Specie in Amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, National Bank of China, Limited, etc.	12,356,758	13,000,000
	49,273	nil.
Total	\$15,682,673	13,000,000

KOWLOON POINT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW LIGHT.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, on a date to be subsequently published, a Group Flashing 6th Order Light will be exhibited from Chinsault Point, Kowloon Peninsula. The light will be fixed with a *White* sector between 2.81° W. and S. 89° W. and will be exhibited from a red brick tower above the roof of the Signalman's quarters on the summit of the hill behind the Point, at a height of 141 feet above mean sea level. It will show a group of three flashes of one second duration, at intervals of one second, followed by a period of five seconds' darkness.

On the same date a fixed red automatic light will be exhibited from the buoy marking Cast Rock, situated 4½ cables N. 75° E. from the above light.

U. S. MONETARY COMMISSION.

PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY.

The following letter has been received by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—
Washington, D.C.,
March 2nd, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I have returned to Washington six weeks later than I had anticipated and so have only now received your letter of the 10th of December and the report of the Chamber for which I am much obliged.

MACAO HARBOUR WORKS.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME SANCTIONED.

The much delayed scheme of improvement for bettering the approach to the harbour of Macao, has, at last, been sanctioned, thanks to the urgent and repeated representations of Governor Rodrigues to the Minister for the Colonies in Lisbon. Our information, which is derived from a source with best official connections in Macao, is to the effect that, on Saturday last, a telegram was received by the Portuguese Governor from the Colonial Office authorising His Excellency to accept the lowest tender for the Harbour Improvement Works. The telegram added that appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of improvements at Macao have been made by a vote which had been passed by the Portuguese Parliament.

The scheme includes the purchase of a small dredger for dredging the foreshore in the vicinity of the harbour, and at the anchorage in the inner harbour. The capacity of the dredger will be one of 300 cubic meters of silt per working day.

It is believed that the financial vote is one of \$100,000 per annum until completion of the works which, in the main, have for their object the widening and deepening of the channel leading from the roadstead to the inner harbour of Macao.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai, on 1st inst. Mr. Jas. Ambrose Crawford and there were also present Mr. D. W. Crawford (director), Messrs. E. H. Dunning, J. P. Lowe, H. O. Mackenzie, and W. S. Featherstonhaugh (secretary), representing 1,200 shares.

At the request of the Chairman the secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman then addressed the shareholders as follows:—

"The report and accounts for the year ended February 28, 1909, having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read, but before proposing the adoption of same I wish to draw your attention to several of the amounts shown therein. The first is the result of the year's working, which is much lower than in the past few years, being \$25,932.46 as against \$44,557.86 for the year ended February 29, 1908. This I must admit is a very considerable decrease, but it need not, I think, give the shareholders any anxiety as to the future prosperity of the Company's business. During the past year we have been put to several heavy extraordinary expenses by the removal of our new premises and the engagement and passages of assistants from home for the branches we have opened up. The former necessitated payment of double rent for about four months and the expenses of the latter have been charged entirely to the year's working and not, as is done in some businesses, spread over the term for which the assistants are engaged. The expenses of removal were also heavy and the business dislocated somewhat during that removal, and the loss and the inseparable loss of new departments have all combined to affect the net result of the year's working and the consequent reduction in the dividend. With regard to the latter there must in all businesses be both fat and lean years, but I do not think the shareholders can have much cause for complaint when the amount distributed to them in dividends is considered. This Company was started as from March 1, 1903, since which date and including the dividend, about to be proposed to-day there will have been returned to shareholders \$195,000—over 7.8 per cent. per annum for the six years, which should be considered very satisfactory. The balance at credit of profit and loss account you will see amount to \$95,946.37, which your Directors propose to deal with in the following manner:—To pay a dividend of ten per cent. for the year, which will amount to \$25,932.46, leaving the balance of \$70,013.91 to be carried forward to the current year. Land and buildings stand in our books at \$199,770.53, this item having been increased during the year by \$7,987.72 in improvements, additions and alterations to the premises. Sundry debtors, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, stand at \$17,740.84, an increase of \$10,808.05 over the previous year. Our stock, which has been valued on the lowest possible basis, stands at \$203,686.82, or \$34,555.87 higher than the previous year which is a measure due to stocking the new departments we have started. Furniture and fixtures show a considerable increase. Last year this item stood at \$3,000.00, whereas it now stands at \$20,524.44, due to our new premises having been entirely fitted up with new fixtures, which are as much up-to-date as they can be made in this country. Our investment account, which last year stood at \$4,387.11, has been reduced to \$1,938.58 by the sale of nineteen Shanghai Gas Co. shares. A new item appears in our accounts this year, viz., additions and improvements to the Nanking Road of \$1,041.42, which I have written off. These premises consist of the upper floor of the old building in which we now are and on which we have spent the aforementioned amount in alterations and fittings for the departments carried on there and which we have every reason to believe will prove remunerative. These premises we hold under a three years' lease only, so we deemed it advisable to write off this year one-third of the cost of fitting them up. I retire from the directorate this year by rotation, but being eligible offer myself for re-election. That, gentlemen, is I think all I can say in connection with the report and accounts now before you but before putting the resolution for passing same to the meeting, if any shareholder has any questions to ask I would be most glad to answer them.

There being no questions, the report and statement of accounts, as presented, were adopted, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. W. Crawford.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

That a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company be declared, payable in cash to the shareholders on record at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to shareholders on record as proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. D. W. Crawford.

That Mr. Jas. Ambrose be re-elected director of the Company—proposed by Mr. J. P. Lowe seconded by Mr. J. P. Lowe.

That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors of the Company to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders at a remuneration of Tls. 300 per annum, proposed by Mr. H. O. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. J. P. Lowe.

This was all the business, and the Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted to-day.

The Chairman then thanked the staff for their assistance in the work of removal last summer, and Mr. Read thanked the directors on behalf of shareholders. This was supported by Mr. Smith.

With the Chairman's reply, the meeting terminated.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY.

PORTUGAL'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TERRITORY.

Under date Shanghai, 31st ult., "A Portuguese" writes to the *N. C. D. News*:—"In your issue of the 25th inst. you write: 'The Portuguese contention that by the 1887-8 Treaty China confirmed perpetual occupation—and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal, is obviously weakened by the attached stipulation that Commissioners appointed by both Governments, shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries.' Until such delimitation is carried out (and contending parties have managed without it for over twenty years) everything in respect of the boundaries shall continue as at present. But this provision has obviously no bearing on the forthcoming negotiations."

The reading of this passage leaves me with the impression that the Luzo-Chinese Treaty is for Portugal a worthless document, if the effect of the main provision of its Art. II can be destroyed by the clause added thereto as a supplement, and if this clause, which speaks of delimitation, cannot have any "bearing on the forthcoming negotiations."

I venture to dissent from your conclusions.

The confirmation by China of "perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependency by Portugal" constitutes, as far as Portugal is concerned, the chief stipulation of the Luzo-Chinese Treaty. As it was a declaration of intent, there should be no delimitation of the territories occupied by us, in conformity with the usage followed by civilized nations in similar cases, an additional clause having, in view this object, was attached to the main provision of the article recognising Portugal's position in South China as legitimate.

How the main provision of this article could be "weakened" by another one, of a secondary importance, inserted in the same article, I fail to see. This can only happen if the recognition of Portugal's sovereignty over Macao and its dependencies depends on the delimitation of the territories in our occupation. On the contrary, it is clear that the delimitation springs from the recognition. Nor does it appear obvious that the deliberations of the Commissioners are not to be affected by this passage in the additional clause, i.e., "everything in respect of the boundaries shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution or alteration by either of the parties." To my mind this passage was expressly put in to serve as a basis for the pending delimitation. At least from China's own point of view my interpretation thereof is a correct one.

In my letter of the 2nd ultimo I stated that, when the Chinese Plenipotentiaries set their seals to the Luzo-Chinese Treaty, they must have had in their minds the territories in our occupation, and I stated an actual fact. Prior to the signature of this international pact the 1887-8 Instructions were sent from Peking to Governor Ugo of Kwangtung to ascertain the extent of the territory occupied by the Portuguese. To carry out these instructions the Governor visited Macao. When in full possession of all the required information he sent his report to the Peking Government, and the Treaty was signed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries with the knowledge imparted by this report in their minds.

China's reason for thus acting arose obviously from the consciousness that she would be called upon to delimit the boundaries of Macao on the basis as pointed out in the additional clause.

It is a well-known fact that the Luzo-Chinese Treaty is based on the principle of *Deus in Te*. To the Art. II whereby China recognised Portugal's sovereignty over Macao and its dependencies stands the Art. IV which reads thus:—

"Portugal agrees to co-operate with China in the collection of duties on opium exported from Macao into China ports in the same way and as long as England co-operates with China in the collection of duties on opium exported from Hongkong."

The co-operation of Portugal as required by this article was immediately put into effect, but we cannot say that China, on her part, has shown the same readiness to fulfil her obligations as regards the delimitation of the Macao boundaries, until she has now reached, through quibbles of all sorts, the culminating point of not only wishing to evade as much as possible her solemn pledges in this respect, but also to tear up altogether the agreement she has entered into with Portugal. And this after she has fully profited by this agreement according to Art. IV as set forth above.

Happily, the effective occupation counts for something.

Now as China is writing a history of Macao let me ask her to add to her interesting narrative the following chapter:—

At the time of the Taiping rebellion the people fled from the districts around Canton in every direction. A great number turned their anxious eyes to the two spots which appeared to them as harbours of refuge. Many found protection in Hongkong, but the British Colony being yet in its infancy, thousands upon thousands of families sought safety in Macao. And the majority of the refugees were people of influential classes.

The cruels fate of Ferreira do Amaral—martyr to his civic devotion, assassinated in 1849—was still fresh in the memory of the Portuguese nation. We might have imagined the occasion favourable to exact reparation for his atrocious death; but, instead, we thought only of affording shelter under the flag of Portugal to those who came for it.

Of the men who are now clamouring against Macao and pointing fingers of scorn at the beleaguered Portuguese Colony how many, looking back these 50-60 years, could not see among the terror-stricken faces of refugees flocked to Macao, those of their ancestors?

Is there not among the Confucian maxims one which enjoins people to be grateful to their benefactors?—*Shan Ti*, the great Master, having discarded his past, and assumed the glorious title of New China, has it altogether forgotten the teachings of the great Master?

The *Manila Times* of 2nd inst. says:—About eleven o'clock last night a thrilling rescue was made in the bay near the steamer *Rubi* by the crew of the night patrol launch of the Customs service. At that hour as the launch was making its turn around the *Rubi's* anchorage something dark was seen swimming around the bow of the vessel, and thinking it might be a would-be opium smuggler the launch bore down on the bobbing head. When near enough to make it out it was found to be a small black which had fallen off some vessel, probably the *Rubi*, as the only other ship in the bay with cattle on board was the *Salted* which was quite a distance away. The crew of the launch got alongside the animal and after almost superhuman efforts succeeded in getting it on the launch and brought it ashore where it is now in custody of Mr. Sturtevant, of the Wharfingers' office, awaiting an owner.

GOVERNMENT NOTE ISSUED.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DESIRES INFORMATION.

The following letter has been addressed to Government:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 27th May, 1909.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 15th April, 1909, (No. 3641/08) on the question of the proposed introduction in this Colony of a Government note issue on the lines of the system already adopted in the Straits Settlements, I have the honour to point out that the information now before my committee is not sufficient to enable them to form an opinion as to the proposal. It would be to be furnished with more details so as to enable my committee to go fully into the question.

The more important points upon which my committee would like to be informed are:—

1. The general lines which it is proposed to adopt.

2. The arrangements for exchanging dollars into notes and vice versa.

(a) Whether the Government will have their own treasuries and staff for working the issue.

(b) If not what alternative system have they in view.

3. To what extent do the Government estimate the revenue of the Colony would benefit as against the present tax on Bank notes and the data on which such estimate is based. My committee would then be in a position to express their views on the subject, and I am directed to ask you to thank His Excellency the Governor for referring the matter to the Chamber.—I have &c.,

(Sgd.), E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

"SIR ROBERT HART."

The *Hongkong Gazette* devotes the following appreciative article to Sir Robert Hart:—

The Chinese Government have invited Sir Robert Hart, their late Inspector-General of Customs, to return to his post, and though we are told he has not yet decided we think it very likely he will respond to the invitation. It is true he is now in his seventy-fifth year and would naturally desire to seek rest for the remainder of his life. But Sir Robert's heart is in China, where he has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the best man for the job. He has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

INVESTMENTS BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Although the establishment of insurance companies in Japan dates back as far as 1877, no real progress in the business took place until ten years later. Even then the ideas of the people regarding insurance were in an undeveloped state, and its advance was necessarily slow. The industrial and business boom that followed the conclusion of the Japan-China War of 1894-5 gave an impetus to the insurance business, which has since that time made a remarkable progress, as will be seen from the following figures, as to the number and amount of contracts, quoted by the *Keizai Zasshi*:—

Year	Class	Number	Amount
1900	Life	803,468	¥195,587,000
	Fire	221,837	327,054,000
1901	Life	767,689	197,58

TUG FOR MANILA.

COMPETITIVE TENDERS FROM CHINA DOCKS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Manila, 2nd June.
Much interest was evinced in the Quartermaster's Department on the 1st inst., when bids for the building of a sea-going tug for that department were opened. It was known that, as usual, Shanghai and Hongkong would be keen competitors for the award of the contract. When it was whispered that a local firm would also endeavour to put in a successful bid the interest in the friendly contest became more greatly intensified. As it happened when the tenders were opened the only firm offering to build an entirely new boat, according to specifications, was—

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., which offered to construct a tug for the inclusive price of \$44,100 (gold).
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., made the offer of the tug *Samsui* for \$38,000 (gold).
While the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., Ltd. will accept for their *Robert K.* a sum of \$50,000 (gold).
The *Robert K.* may be mentioned, is now in Manila waters and lying behind the Breakwater.
At this writing, no award has yet been made, and it is uncertain which firm's offer will be accepted by the Chief Quartermaster of the Division.

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE BURGLAR.

JEWELLERY AND CLOTHING ANNEXED BY THIEVES.

8th inst.
A most audacious case of burglary, which was perpetrated at 1, West Terrace, was reported to the detectives at headquarters to-day. The house in question is occupied by Mr. Chan Kik Sheng, the managing partner of the Yan Wo Company, 2a, Cleverly Street, West Point.
It is not known exactly when the deed was done, but it is supposed to be between three and four o'clock this morning. Entrance was effected from the rear of the house, the burglars—it is presumed there were more than one—forcing an iron bar from one of the ground floor windows.

Having thus paved their way, the burglars proceeded to the first floor, where they stole a quantity of jewellery, consisting of a gold watch valued at \$80, a pair of silver Chinese spectacles (with crystal lenses) worth \$10, a pair of gold ear-rings, some clothing, and a roll of copper coins; the total value being about \$45. When the report was made detectives were put on the chase, but up to the time of writing no arrests have been made.

EXHUMATION OF DEAD BODIES.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS OF SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, correspondence was read relative to applications for permits to exhume remains for reburial in China. Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, Head of the Sanitary Department, submitted the following minutes:—Appended are a number of application for permits to exhume remains for reburial in China. As these applicants have been waiting a considerable time, I propose, with the approval of members of the Board, to instruct the secretary to issue these permits under section 9 (a), sub-section 3 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance at once; and have the action confirmed by the next meeting. I believe these applicants to be the duly authorized agents of the next of kin. Will members of the Board kindly write "approve" in the circulating cover if they approve of this action.
—Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—Approved, but we must be satisfied the remains are at once removed out of the Colony.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—Agree with Mr. Hooper.
Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—Approved, I think a Select Committee should be appointed to deal with such applications, so as to prevent delay.
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson wrote that as members of the Board seem to think that certain precautions are necessary, he thought it better to leave these over till the next meeting of the Board. Three further applications were attached, two of which applied for permission to reburial in Mount Caroline Cemetery, the remaining application making no statement. Mr. Hutchinson added that applications for reburial in the Colonial Cemetery are circulated separately.

A BORN SCOUNDREL.

A COOLIE WITH A POLICE RECORD.

One man who is well-known to the police, perhaps, too much so, is Cheung Lin Cheung, styles himself a coolie, but when did he earn an honest living? That is the only question that he is reticent over. For a man approaching forty years of age, Cheung Lin's police record is a daily. On seven occasions he was deported from Hongkong, but refused to stay away; and his previous convictions run into two figures—fourteen to be precise. The latter figure is too low and is not believed by anyone knowing Cheung. Mr. Hooper (the magistrate) could not believe it himself.

Last Tuesday morning, at the Police Court, Cheung made his fifteenth appearance on a charge of theft. He was also accused of disobeying the order of banishment for the eighth time. Inspector Robertson arrested the accused at West Point on Monday night. He had entered a wood yard during the absence of the *Wai*, and was spotted by the officer laying it with two pieces of planks. Cheung admitted both charges without a twitch.

His Worship, in passing sentence, said that it was only known to the police that accused had been to jail fourteen times. But it was not known how many other thefts he had committed and got away with. For the theft of the planks he would go to jail for three weeks and be exposed in the stocks for six hours, and on the charge of returning from banishment, he would suffer a further term of six months and six hours in the stocks.

Cheung did not smile, as he used to do, when leaving the Court.
It is stated that Admiral Sah has submitted a suggestion that San Men Bay in Chekiang should be converted into a central naval base for China. It is proposed to raise the 10,000,000 for docks and other necessities in the harbour. With part of this amount it is intended also to organize training schools and build three cruisers of 3,000 tons, one transport of 2,000 tons, eight gunboats of 500 tons, and one torpedo-boat destroyer. These vessels and the ships now existing will form the first squadron of the Chinese Navy.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXHUMATION.

QUESTION OF RE-BURIAL IN COLONIAL CEMETERY.

The following application among others was received from Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs for a permit to exhume remains for reburial in the Colonial Cemetery, and was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.
Sir,—On behalf of Mr. U. Hang Shing, commander to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, we request permission to remove the remains of his late wife, U. Young Shi, from grave No. 7447 and his late son, U. Pak Pang, from grave No. 7464, both in the Colonial Cemetery, to the new site in the Protestant Cemetery recently granted to him.—Yours, etc.,

DENISON, RAM AND GIBBS.
The Secretary,
Sanitary Board.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong inquired:—As far as I know, there is no law to prohibit these kinds of burials in the Colonial Cemetery.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—I fail to understand by what authority any site has been granted to the applicant; no one has the power to reserve any site.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—I cannot pass an opinion on the two cases under consideration, as I do not know the standing of the people concerned, but in view of the very limited area in the Colonial Cemetery, I consider this should be so far as possible kept for the use of the "foreign" population; the Government has gone to great expense in providing burial grounds for all classes of residents, and no Asiatic should therefore be interred in the Colonial Cemetery unless he was during his life-time a recognised member of one of the Christian denominations, not merely a person who nominally professed Christianity. I make these remarks not in any hostile spirit towards a certain section of the community, but because I consider the Colonial Cemetery, which was originally intended for the interment of "foreigners," should not now be invaded by natives, who have ample burial ground supplied elsewhere.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—What authority has the Board in refusing to grant burials in the Colonial Cemetery?

The Registrar-General:—We cannot refuse permits to exhume except on sanitary grounds.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

GENERAL MEETING.

The 24th half-yearly general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held on the 16th ultimo at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce rooms. In presenting the report and accounts for the last half-year, Mr. Kondo, president of the company, said that owing to the trade depression the result of the working of the company for the period under review was very unsatisfactory. The depression was general throughout the world, and even the North German Lloyd and Cunard Lines had suffered heavy losses.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following account of the distribution of profit, which, with ¥23,057 brought over, amounted to ¥1,400,010:—

Placed to reserve	18,897
Bonuses to officials	59,465
Dividend at rate of 10%	1,100,000
Carried forward	100,648

Total.....¥1,400,010

This is a reduction of dividend, which for a good many years past has stood at 12 per cent. The total revenue of the company shows a decrease of ¥751,837 on the figures for the preceding period and of ¥202,956 in the net profit realised. The total revenue and net profit for the last half-year are compared with those for the preceding period as follows:—

	Revenue.	Profit.
Half-year ending Mar. 31, 1909	¥1,779,953	¥1,177,953
Half-year ending Mar. 31, 1908	¥2,531,790	¥1,380,910

The decrease in the revenue for the last half year is chiefly represented by the falling off in the receipts from freight, house and ground rents, charges on cargo held in trust, and the special Steam Navigation subsidy, while there is an increase of about ¥330,000 in the Steam Navigation Encouragement bounty on account of three new steamers—*Hirano-maru*, *Shikima-maru*, and *Akiyaki-maru*—having entered the service, as well as from lighterage, sundry receipts, and interest on money deposited; as may be seen from the following figures:—

	Half-Year Ending Mar. 31, 1909	Half-Year Ending Mar. 31, 1908
--	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Freight on cargo	¥2,263,081	¥7,800,177
Passenger fares	1,280,839	1,704,220
Charter of steamers	390,407	325,763
Interest on deposits	252,394	214,085
Lighterage	29,939	20,767
House and ground rents	84,244	118,383
Sundry receipts	307,964	295,950
Special Steam Navigation subsidy	2,120,802	2,349,351
Steam Navigation Encouragement bounty	712,740	375,905

In the case of expenditure, the outlay on the vessels showed a decrease of about ¥600,000, but the amounts set aside for the depreciation in the value of the steamers and for the reserve against repairs showed an increase, as may be seen from the following figures:—

	Half-Year Ending Mar. 31, 1909	Half-Year Ending Mar. 31, 1908
--	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Office expenses	¥1,088,308	¥1,086,917
Passenger and cargo expenses	1,865,221	1,880,403
Ships' expenses	6,038,530	6,520,046
Tax	478,837	417,821
Interest on debentures	9,000	9,000
Set aside for—		
Depreciation	856,133	793,179
Insurance	416,354	397,878
Repairs	550,284	514,487
Depreciation in buildings	22,266	12,947

The special dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. in addition to an ordinary dividend was dispensed with, and the amount placed to legal reserve was ¥10,147 less, that paid as bonuses of the officials ¥11,893 less, and the amount carried forward ¥40,409 less.

At the annual dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society the Chinese Minister was a guest, and gave some very early history about postage. From ancient records it was known, said his Excellency, that there existed an important and well-organised system in China so far back as a century before the Christian era, but as the postage was always paid by the addressee there was no need for the use of stamps. There first issue in the Western sense of the word was not until 1878, and only three kinds of stamps were sent out, but in the short period that had since elapsed the system had become very popular.

THE "OWL" GRILL ROOMS.

APPLICATION FOR CONVENIENCES.

The following application was received by the Sanitary Board and laid on the table at the fortnightly meeting held last Tuesday afternoon:—

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.
Sir,—I have the honour to apply, on behalf of Mr. Dick Daly, for permission to install a trial and automatic flushing cistern at his hotel "The Owl Grill Rooms." Mr. Daly has recently been granted a transfer of the licence of this hotel conditionally that sanitary improvements in keeping with hotels of this class are to be carried out forthwith. It has therefore been proposed to erect suitable latrine accommodation, for which plans have been deposited with and sanctioned by the Building Authority, consisting of two white porcelain urinals with automatic flushing apparatus, approved for use at Government (one-gallon) automatic flushing cisterns—the walls of the latrine to be lined with white glazed tiles and the whole to be finished in a manner suitable for the use of Europeans and equivalent to such accommodation provided in other hotels of this Colony.—I have, etc.,

C. E. WARREN.
W. Bowen-Rowlands, Esq.,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett inquired:—This application should only be granted on the following conditions: that an adequate and independent water supply be provided and only so long as the place is used as an hotel. Unless some such restriction be made, we may in time find a number of houses passing into private use which have fixed W.C.s, over which, possibly, no proper supervision can be maintained.

TRICKS THAT FAIL.

WILY PLANS BY SCHEMERS AT WEST POINT.

The West Point police, distinguished themselves by making a very smart capture and recovering some rather expensive property, which was stolen from a shop at West Point some days ago. The narrative was told in the Police Court, last Tuesday morning, by Inspector Robertson, of No. 7 Police Station, when a man named Wong Mak was arraigned before the second police magistrate (Mr. F. A. Hazeldine) to answer a charge of burglary.

Some time during the night of the 3rd inst., a shop at 208, Des Vaux Road West was entered by burglars. The robbery was not discovered until the following morning, when the shopkeeper discovered that fifteen pieces of power wire, which he valued at \$200, were missing. After a minute investigation the police discovered a clue, which led to the capture of the burglar and the recovery of the valuables. An examination proved to them that the robbers worked their way into the shop by scaling a low wall at the rear of the building, and then by forcing open a door. This was done by one man, who, after securing the power wire, passed it over to his accomplices at the other side of the wall. The thieves then went to Water Lane, where they hid their loot in a squalid, in the hope that the stuff would be washed out by the tide and then the values, and make their disappearance. Their reckoning was wrong, however. As a matter of fact the power wire was washed out to the seashore, but the police were there before the schemers. This led to the arrest of Wong Mak, who was found guilty of the charge and was sentenced to two months' hard labour. His assistants are still at large.

JEYES FLOID.

REPLY TO MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S QUESTIONS.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Shelton Hooper, pursuant to notice, asked:—

"It is a fact that in February and July, 1908, Jeyes Fluid, to the extent of 3,500 gallons, was purchased through the Crown Agents at a cost, ex godown Hongkong, of 3/6d. per gallon? Also whether Jeyes Fluid could not have been purchased locally at 3/- per gallon, and thereby effecting a saving of between £50 and £70."

In what respect if any did the Jeyes Fluid imported by the Government here differ from that obtainable locally?

The following are the replies to the above questions:—

1. 2,500 gallons of Jeyes Fluid were received during 1908 from the Crown Agents at a cost ex godown Hongkong of 3/6d. The consignments arrived in February and July.

2. A Jeyes Fluid could have been purchased locally at 3/- per gallon, the same quantity of which would have cost roughly £66 less.

3. The Jeyes Fluid imported for from the Crown Agents had a guaranteed carbolic acid coefficient of over 20 per cent. That obtained locally was not so guaranteed and bacteriological tests showed that it had not such a high carbolic acid coefficient.

MARINE COURT.

FAILING TO CARRY A LIGHT.

7th inst.

In the Marine Court, this morning before the Hon. Commissioner Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, P. C. Jackson proceeded against Ch. H. Tai, owner of a ballast boat, for failing to exhibit the regulation light while under way early this morning. It appears that shortly after midnight, defendant's junk was seen sailing north of Stonecutters' Island with no masthead light showing, but with only a light aft. The constable went alongside and asked for the man's licence, which the latter produced. Defendant was charged with failing to carry a masthead light, but he made no reply. The P. C. saw a lamp at the masthead and told the boatman to lower it. The latter did so, when it was found that the lamp was a stony cold, thereby showing that it could not have been lighted for some time. There was very little wind at the time. This morning, defendant told the Harbour Master that the wind had blown out his light and that he had no time to re-light it. He was fined \$15.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 6th June, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	207	169
Chinese	162	2,159
Total	369	2,328

NANNING IN 1905.

CONSULAR REPORT.

The commercial importance of Nanning as a trade centre had become so evident that on April 1, 1907, the Imperial Maritime Customs sent a staff to establish a custom-house at the port. Native merchants were, however, slow to avail themselves of the advantages which it offered; the old system of covering goods by inward and outward transit passes taken out by Wuchow for places above Nanning being still followed to a large extent. It follows that much of the cargo passing through Nanning does not appear in the customs returns.

The total value of the

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

during the customs-house during the last three quarters of 1907 was estimated at Tls. 6,000,000 or Tls. 7,000,000 (£1,000,000), but as nearly all the exports are either covered by these Wuchow transit passes, or else pass through the native customs, this figure does not give an accurate idea of the large trade of this natural commercial centre, which attracts about 60 per cent. of the trade of Kwangsi. The customs revenue collected during nine months was but Tls. 24,992 (£3,915). No statistics are available to show the proportion of exports to or imports from foreign countries, but Nanning shows very distinct signs of progress, and all foreign goods are rapidly growing in popular favour.

THE POPULATION OF NANNING is said to be 100,000, and is a very mixed community. The richer merchants are mainly Cantonese; the labouring classes are natives of Kwangsi, apathetic and unenterprising, but not often anti-foreign. The "brigands," of whom much is heard, are mainly impoverished and discontented peasants and disbanded soldiers, armed with smuggled weapons, of which there would seem to be no dearth. The character of the country surrounding Nanning provides natural strongholds for these.

THE OFFICIALS OF THE NANNING district are at present a young and progressive set. There are resident in the city the Governor Chang Ming Chi, for six months in the year, a local, practical, district magistrate, and a military provincial commander. Although the senior officials have raised objections to the operations of the Imperial Maritime Customs, they have been firmly opposed by the local and provincial. Police with uniforms and batons are stationed throughout the city and suburbs and a fire brigade exists with serviceable manual engines.

AN ATTEMPTED ROOM.

An attempt has been made to boom Nanning as a port. A reservation has been set apart on the right bank of the Tao Chiang, partly situated on the old site of the former city. It is fronted by a bunding about 30ft. high and 1,300 ft. long. The cost of this wall was about \$30,000, that of the land forming the reservation \$36,000. The wall was erected without reference to any foreign expert, with the result that the ground behind it was not properly filled in or drained, and portions of the wall have from time to time collapsed. It has at last become so dangerous that the floating customs anchored at its foot has been towed to the opposite side of the river, the prime mover to the reservation scheme was T'ing, Salt Commissioner at Canton. Three short roads have been macadamised and laid out, but two buildings only (one being the settlement office) with some ponds and waste land, now occupy the site.

No applications for sites have yet been made by foreigners. The building of a customs house, a market place, and the laying out of public buildings are also projected, the cost to be defrayed from Government funds.

For some time the idea of transferring

THE CAPITAL OF KWANGSI

from Kueilin has been seriously entertained and seems about to become an accomplished fact. Estimates have been called for and the cost put down \$1,000,000, a sum which will no doubt well cover actual expenses. The Governor of the province has been lately residing for six months alternately in the two cities. It will be necessary to repair and build yamens and quarters for the official retinue. As half of the actual inhabitants of Kueilin are said to be dependents on various yamens, the transfer of the official capital would entail an immigration of many thousands into Nanning. Kueilin would shrink to the unimportance of a mere market town. The Governor, Chang Ming Chi, is discussing schemes for the improvement of the waterways throughout the province. As, however, little inclination is shown to obtain a competent survey or estimate for the cost necessary for the improvement of the West River from Wuchow to Nanning, in which stretch alone exist 22 rapids, it seems unlikely that anything practical will be attempted in the near future.

There are a large number of banks established at Nanning, which advance money on cargo at exorbitant interest. They thrive on the discount and exchange between Nanning and Canton. Freight, insurance and interest are so high that goods sent from Canton to Nanning cost 30 to 40 per cent. more on the latter port. The currency in use is the subsidiary silver coinage of Canton and Hongkong, the various dollars current in South China and French piastres; 100 Yung Ping local taels are worth 138.055 clean, unchopped dollars.

Nanning is the natural distributing centre of Kwangsi, and to a large extent drains the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow.

In conclusion, there is little doubt that Nanning will continue to maintain the commercial prosperity which its natural position assures it. The greater facilities for traffic offered by the constant launch connection with Wuchow are being fully made use of. The local merchants are rapidly losing their conservatism, and the present progressive set of officials are anxious to further the commercial interests of the city by radical improvements.

LAST Sunday afternoon, an excitement arrested a man on the Canton wharf because he suspected him of having illicit opium in his possession. No opium was found on the man. The search, however, resulted in fifty-eight rounds of revolver ammunition being found in the man's box. Lo Kwai, a farmer, the accused, was charged in the Police Court, this forenoon, with being in possession of the ammunition without a police permit. He pleaded guilty, and was fined \$150, the option being two months' hard labour.

WRITING under date, Shanghai, 3rd inst., Messrs. Wheelock & Co. state:—Our home freight market has fallen off slightly since last writing but only temporarily as we expect tea to be coming forward soon in fair quantities. Goatsville.—There has been a decided change for the worse during the past fortnight and the export from the Yangtze has practically come to a standstill owing to the long-continued absence of rain in consequence of which there is no water in the inland creeks and it is impossible for the native boats to get down to their shipping ports; coal freights have also declined in sympathy and there is very little demand in any direction.

BREEDING PEARLS.

SEEMINGLY NOT SO RARE AS SUPPOSED.

EXPERT SCOTTS AT THE IDEA.

Last week, this paper published an article, taken from the *Pail Mail Gazette*, on pearl breeding in Singapore. The subject has been very generally discussed locally, and opinions appear to be pretty evenly divided—some declaring emphatically that the reported breeding of pearls is rank nonsense, emanating from local superstition, others that pearls are now actually being bred in Singapore and that this statement can be substantiated by ocular demonstration. The Straits *Times* confesses to having no expert knowledge of the pearl business, but in view of the very general interest which has been aroused in the question, has made some investigations. From these it is quite clear that there are people now residing in Singapore who possess the so-called breeding pearls which, it seems, have given birth to other pearls, and still continue to perform the reproductive function.

NOT SCARCER.

Yesterday, 28th ult., we (*Straits Times*) had the opportunity of inspecting several of these gems, now in the possession of Mr. William Clarke, chief clerk of the Treasury. These pearls have been in Mr. Clarke's family many years and have, he declares, produced many baby pearls, specimens of which were examined by our representative. The mother pearls have been kept on cotton wool with nassi pulut—the glutinous variety of rice—and there is no doubt about the baby pearls being there also. Nobody has actually seen the act of birth, but that the baby pearls are there is clear, beyond a shadow of a doubt, and Mr. Clarke declares that from the original breeding pearl, which came into the possession of his family years ago, hundreds have since been bred. It would appear from further inquiries we have made, that the breeding pearl is not nearly so scarce in Singapore as is imagined. There would seem to be quite a number of them in the possession of the Chinese Singapore families, and particularly amongst the Chinese. The reason why so little has been known of their existence is possibly due to the fact that it is believed that if the pearls are too often disturbed, or are touched, they cease to perform the function of breeding. As we have said, we possess no expert knowledge on the matter, and merely state that which we have seen, but it is only right to say that such evidence as Mr. Clarke afforded us of the breeding capabilities of the gems in his possession is very convincing and would appear to require much explaining away. There may be some of our readers who have other such pearls, and their views on the subject would certainly make interesting reading. To set at rest the question whether a given pearl can reproduce a family (how and when is for scientists to decide) it may be suggested that an official pearl should be given a "feed" of pulut, securely locked away under seal, and re-examined for results at the end of the given twelve months.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

To obtain the other side of the story, we have seen Mr. L. Halmovich, of Singapore, who is an authority on pearls. This gentleman scoffed at the idea that pearls could be bred by being stowed away in a box with a number of grains of rice, though he admitted that the theory was accepted by a good many people, not only locally, but in other parts of the world as well. He gives, however, an explanation for the apparent breeding which is worth more than passing notice. According to his theory, pearls appear to breed for this reason:—The mother, or even pearls of a larger size, are sometimes cemented together while in the body or shell of the oyster, and covered with several layers of nacre (or mother-of-pearl) so they do not show their double nature, appearing as a deformed single pearl. If a dual or multiple pearl of this description be placed in the midst of a certain variety of rice, and kept with it for a long time in an air-tight or practically air-tight receptacle, the pearls may separate, but there is no breeding about it. The separation is caused by the fact that the rice contains a kind of acid which has the power of cracking the finer nacre which holds the pearls together, and covers them, thus producing separation, and the apparent breeding. He denies altogether that any pearl will increase in size, as alleged in the article referred to, by being placed away in a box with rice or anything else. There is a way of producing pearls at will, but it must be done in the live oyster at sea.

OTHER ABSURDITIES.

Other interesting and equally absurd beliefs are quoted by him as being held by a great many as to methods of improving the shape of pearls. For instance, it is alleged that if a duck be forced to swallow a badly shaped pearl, which might be of considerable value, if better shaped, and allowed to retain it for ten months or more and then killed, the pearl may be recovered with an improved shape. It is possible that an imperfect outer skin may be removed in this manner, but experts effect the same purpose much more scientifically by means of acid baths. In any case, the shape would remain the same, though a better coloured covering might be procured.

Another fallacious belief exists in the Sulu Islands that pearls may be increased in size by being bathed regularly in human milk, the milk hardening upon it just as the nacre does while the pearl is still in process of formation in the oyster. If human milk had such hardening power, the effect upon the stomach of the infant would be dire indeed, he suggests, as milk has never shown any such tendency to harden to any such degree upon any other surface, there is no reason to suppose that it would do so upon the surface of a pearl.

Mr. Halmovich has made a life-long study of the pearling industry, having visited nearly every pearling field of the world, and can therefore speak with authority. It should be borne in mind, however, that the breeding quality is not claimed for all pearls, but only for the particular so-called breeding variety to be obtained in Java and Borneo.

CAUSING needless suffering to a number of bullocks which they had under transportation, the charge preferred against two boatmen, Li Shing Tsan, of Junk S. 197-H and Ho Kam Lok, of Junk S. 1059 H, in the Police Court, last Monday. The cruelty was caused by defendant tying the animals, head downwards, with too short a rope. Policeman Lunigan, of the Water Police Station, who prosecuted, gave evidence, and the defendants were each fined \$20. The alternative was a month's hard labour.

A FORTUNE-TELLER, Fu Ying, was victimised at Yau-mai, last Friday. A client named Kwok Ki called on the necromancer and requested that his prospects be told by the aid of a canary. Fu Ying got to work, and so did Kwok Ki. When the fortune-teller left the room, at 131, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, to procure the necessary apparatus, Kwok left the building with a box which he believed contained a lot of money, but which in fact only held fifty cents. The fortune-teller soon discovered his loss, and the Kwok was arrested an hour later, carrying the lost box under his arm. At the Magistrate's Court on Saturday, Kwok was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE ANTICIPATED.

A sensational arrest was made by detectives at West Point last Monday night, when five persons—three men and two women—who are alleged to be well-to-do, were taken in custody, and removed to the Central Police Station on charges of conspiracy.

The names of those arrested are—Fong Tai Sang, Hui Kuo Shun, To Fo (man), and Yee Koo and Wong Ah Mei (women).
The warrants on which they were arrested charged them with having obtained \$5,100 in cash and a promissory note for \$4,000 from a man named Wong Tsan Ting, a merchant, of Peel Street on the 28th and 29th April and the 4th May.

As yet no particulars are obtainable and cannot be obtained until the matter is brought for trial, owing to the fact that the case is presented as a private one. But we are assured that the story to be told will be of a very interesting character.

The quintette were formally charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, on Tuesday, and were remanded. Bail was granted in the sum of \$3,000 each.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, of the firm of Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, is retained for the prosecution, while Mr. J. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almada and Smith, will represent the defendants at their trial. The case has

1990

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. C. Howell, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Grasson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart took his seat on the Council on his election as representative of the Justices of the Peace, vice Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., absent on leave.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for 1908.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 5).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table financial minutes Nos. 21 to 25. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to transfer to certain officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other officers.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

The purpose of this measure is to transfer from the departments of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and the Registrar General certain duties in connection with licensing and registration which are more appropriately performed by the Police and Sanitary Departments.

PATENTS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1892.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

The objects and reasons of the Bill, among others, are—

Under the English Act—

(a) The Board of Trade if satisfied that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been complied with may refer the matter to the Court, who may grant a compulsory licence or revoke the patent—section 25.

(b) The Comptroller may revoke patents on certain grounds—section 26.

(c) Patents worked outside the United Kingdom may be revoked—section 27.

In Hongkong all revocations, except in the rare cases in which the registered owner may desire to have his own Letters Patent revoked, should be the subject of petition to the Court.

As Hongkong is not a large place, there seems no necessity to empower the Court to grant compulsory licences, nor is such necessity likely to arise.

Patents may be revoked in England for various causes none of which, it is possible, would hold good in this Colony, and it would therefore be manifestly unfair to revoke patents solely on the ground that they have been revoked in England.

The new sub-section gives the Court power to revoke a patent on proof being given that circumstances exist in this Colony in regard to an invention similar to those which led to the revocation of a patent in England.

Section 8. Proposed sections 12 and 13. If an invention is used and published without the protection of Letters Patent, whether with or without the consent of the inventor, the inventor loses his right to claim Letters Patent.

It happens from time to time—there was a case recently—that a man brings an invention ready for sale in the Hongkong market and applies for Letters Patent but is unwilling to sue for the same, and the matter has to be referred to England for further documents, and the owner can in the meantime put his goods in the market only at his own risk.

These sections are founded on section 4 of the English Act with modifications rendered necessary by the local circumstances.

Section 12 allows provisional protection in a case, e.g., when the papers are not in order.

Section 13 extends provisional protection to an inventor who makes an invention in the Colony and is exposed to the risk of having his invention discovered and copied, and so of losing his rights, during the period necessary for him to apply for and obtain Letters Patent in England and thereafter in Hongkong.

PREPARED OPINION.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opinion Ordinance 1891.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

The purpose of the measure is to carry into effect the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the restrictions to be placed, from the date of the expiry of the lease of the existing Farm, upon the consumption of opium in the Colony.

Opium divans are prohibited (section 10), the selling of prepared opium to women and children is prohibited (section 5), and restrictions are placed upon the exportation of prepared opium from the Colony (sections 3 and 7). Extended powers are also given to the Government to supervise the conduct of the Farm (sections 11 and 15).

SUPPLY BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred Dollars and thirty-four Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1908.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE PROPOSED NEW PEAK TRAMWAY.

The last item on the Order of the Day was an item to the effect that the Attorney General would move that the Council go into committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance for authorizing the construction of a tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

The Attorney General (Sir Henry Berkeley) said: This is really a private Bill introduced by a private member who is no longer a member of this Council. The question is whether we shall go on with it or not?

Mr. Grasson: I beg to move that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the interests of the people who will be concerned by the construction of the line have had time to be considered.

Mr. Stewart seconded.

Agreed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 17th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council—

TYPHOON DAMAGE.

A sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, Miscellaneous, typhoon and rainstorm damages.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Military Expenditure, Volunteer, Other Charges, grant to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association for salary of secretary during 1908.

HOSPITALS.

A sum of six hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, B—Hospitals and Asylums; other charges, for the following items—

Civil Hospital, incidental expenses \$300

Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, medicines and surgical appliances, ... 350

Total \$650

HONORARIUM TO CROWN SOLICITOR.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, fee to Crown Solicitor for compilation of existing regulations and Orders in Council.

ALBANY FILTER BEDS.

A sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, water works, Albany Filter beds, reconstruction and extension. This was all the business.

MORE PUBLICITY NEEDED.

TSANG KING'S APPLICATION TO RESCIND.

Application was made before Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) yesterday forenoon, by Mr. A. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, on behalf of Tsang King, the well-known contractor, for permission to rescind the Rescinding Order recently granted him.

The Chief Justice inquired on what ground the rescission was applied for.

Mr. Holborow stated that all the creditors had consented to the Order being rescinded.

The Chief Justice—All?

Mr. Holborow said that there were only two creditors who did not give their consent. They were only owed about \$300 each, but they could not be found to get their consent. It was believed that they had closed up their business and left the Colony. The debtor's estate was a large one, and Mr. Montagu Ede would look after it.

The Chief Justice said that all the business had been arranged amicably all the way through.

The Official Receiver—An application of this sort, my Lord, should be given the greatest publicity in order to give other creditors the time to come in.

The Chief Justice—But the time has expired. Mr. Holborow observed that notices had been inserted in the papers and the creditors notified.

The Official Receiver reiterated that great publicity should be given.

The Official Receiver—it may happen that the creditors might not appear.

Mr. Holborow stated that debtor was one of the best known men in the Colony. Apart from that, if all the property was given to a trustee, and if any more creditors came, in debtor could be put in bankruptcy again.

The Chief Justice—The Official Receiver says there might be more.

Mr. Holborow—There are no more.

The Chief Justice—What object would there be in publishing the notice?

Mr. Holborow—No object could be gained by it.

The Chief Justice—But the Official Receiver wants the matter given more publicity, and I think he is right.

It was finally agreed that the matter should be advertised in one English and one Chinese newspaper for fifteen days, and the application would be granted if no further objection was made.

"HERCULES" IN COLLISION.

STRIKES A JUNK—NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

A collision, fortunately of no serious character and attended with little damage, took place in the harbour last Wednesday afternoon between the steam-launch *Hercules*, belonging to the Military authorities, and a cargo-boat (No. 578). The accident happened at about four o'clock while both vessels were under way, and going in opposite directions. When the collision seemed imminent the *Hercules* crew laid everything to port, and for his quick handling of the telegraph the junk would have been destroyed. Instead the launch hit the junk a glancing blow, doing about \$50 damage. The damage was above water line, and the junk was able to continue her journey without any danger.

A CONTRACTOR'S DIFFICULTIES.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS MADE IN EXAMINATION.

A building contractor, who had had many contracts with the Talook Docks, such as building slipways and cutting down hills, and whose business had gradually fallen, made some extraordinary statements in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday forenoon, when he came up to be publicly examined by the Official Receiver, Mr. Wakeman.

The debtor, Mr. Yee, told the Court that he had been a building contractor. He had a contract with the Talook Docks, starting work in 1907. He had no partners in his business. When he got this contract his capital was about \$10,000—his own money. Besides the Talook Docks contract he had no other business.

Mr. Wakeman—How much profit did you make out of the Talook contract?—Between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Did you buy a shop in Queen's Road?—Yes.

What did you pay for it?—\$38,000.

And what has become of that property?—Sold by public auction.

By you?—No. By the mortgagee.

And did you get anything from him?—No. I had to pay him \$800 extra for his expenses.

Have you any other contracts lately?—No.

The debtor, continuing, said that lately his business was bad. He lost over \$4,000 in building a slipway and over \$5,000 in cutting away a hill. He borrowed some \$10,000 on which he lived. Debtor had made an offer to his creditors, who advised him to withdraw from bankruptcy and continue his business as heretofore. His creditors had consented to receive \$5 on every \$100 per annum.

This closed the examination.

THE JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

GENERAL MEETING.

At a general meeting of the Japan Sugar Refining Company, held on the 31st ultimo at the Nihombashi Club, 735 shareholders were present or represented by proxies, holding 68,200 shares. Mr. Fujiyama, president of the company, occupied the chair. In presenting the report and accounts for the last half-year, Mr. Fujiyama said that the losses of the Daiichi, Tokyo, and Osaka mills totalled ¥3,100,000 in round figures. From this sum, ¥1,000,000 was deducted for the depreciation of the plant, leaving a net loss of ¥2,100,000. This figure comprised the losses for the two preceding periods. These accounts, added the Chairman, were made up from the books. The accounts for the readjustment were to be drawn up independently.

Mr. Takada Matsubara, a shareholder representing the interests of the Mitsui Bishi, put the following questions in writing, copies of which were distributed among the shareholders—

(1) The company is said to have advanced over ¥1,000,000 at a nominal interest to the directors on the security of the shares of the company held by them and to evade legal penalties they have established a special system of debit and credit under the name of *asakad* (mutual deposits). This action on the part of the directors is a distinct violation of Article 151 of the Commercial Code, which provides that "A company cannot acquire its own shares or take them in pledge." The question will be discussed later on. But it is necessary at the present moment to ascertain the following matters—

(a) We learn that the company has taken its own shares in pledge and advanced money under the name of "Asakad." If so, how was it managed?

(b) Are the shares of other companies taken in pledge in the same way?

(c) Is the date of repayment of the money advanced settled? Is an arrangement made that additional security be given in the event of the market value of the shares taken in pledge declining? The details of the contract of such a loan should be furnished.

(d) What is the rate of interest charged on the money so advanced?

(e) At what rate on each share is the money advanced? Particulars of the shares taken in pledge should be given.

(f) What was the total amount advanced on the company's own shares? Has any portion of the money advanced been recovered? If any, state the amount. Who are the debtors? Give their names.

(g) If the date of recovery of the money advanced was fixed, can it be recovered on such date? And if no date for recovery was fixed, is the company entitled to recover it at any time? What are the views of the company on this question?

(h) We learn that a secret contract was signed in connection with the purchase of the Daiichi Sugar mill in 1905, the terms of which were approved by the shareholders and that the contract has been carried out in part. If this is true, the contract is invalid, it being signed without the authority of the shareholders, and the company is not bound to abide by it. It is necessary for the shareholders to learn the details of the matter—

(a) We learn that a secret contract, extremely disadvantageous to the company, is in existence between the company and the Suzuki Shoten, besides the contract approved by the shareholders. If this is so, give the particulars of the contract.

(b) What is the method and date of redemption of the ¥4,000,000 debentures of the company issued to the Suzuki Shoten in payment for the Daiichi Sugar mill, and of the ¥3,000,000 issued to the general public, as entered in the ledger of the debentures?

(c) The debentures to the amount of ¥500,000 which were redeemed in accordance with the secret contract with the Suzuki Shoten should have been destroyed. We are, however, aware that these debentures have been pledged to the Fumio Bank or sold to the bank at a discount. Is there any truth in this?

(d) If the above allegation is true, in what manner has the transaction been entered in the books?

(e) If this transaction has really been effected, the action of the directors of the company is fraudulent in that they have deceived a third party with invalid debentures, the company not being bound to pay money obtained by such means. What are the views of the board of directors on this question?

(f) The balance-sheet of the company for the first-half of 1908 gave the amount of tax remaining in arrears at ¥5,238,328 and the profit at ¥951,265, and on this statement's dividend was paid. But in reality, the profit made was only a few thousand yen, and the amount of tax in arrears was ¥5,373,318, thus resulting in a loss of about ¥835,000. The board of directors, however, drew up false accounts and false statements that a profit of ¥951,265 had been made. This action constitutes a fraudulent offence, and the directors concerned must jointly accept responsibility for any loss to the company in consequence. What course do the board of directors intend taking to settle this matter?

(g) We learn that in April or May, 1908, when Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama, managing directors of the company, contested seats in the Diet, the company devoted a considerable sum of money out of its funds to the election expenses of these two candidates. So what amount of money was so spent, and under what head in the expenditure entered in the books?

(h) We learn that in June or July over ¥500,000 was expended out of the company's funds to pay for the shares in the Oriental Sugar Company of Formosa, purchased by Messrs. Fukugawa and Ito Moshichi, directors of the Company. If the shares were purchased on account of the two directors, why was the company's money used to buy these shares? If the shares were purchased for the company, what was the price paid for each share, how many shares were purchased, and what has become of them?

(i) When the company's debentures were issued to the amount of ¥7,000,000, of which ¥4,000,000 were allotted to the Suzuki Shoten as the price of the Daiichi Sugar mill, it was reported by the board of directors that the balance of ¥3,000,000 was fully subscribed. We learn, however, that the balance was not fully subscribed. In this case, how was the balance of the debentures remaining unsold disposed of?

(j) What is the amount of the tax now standing in arrears?

The statements concluded with the assertion that the shareholders had many other questions to put, but would state them at some opportune time, after obtaining answers to the questions now before the meeting.

Mr. Fujiyama, the president, and Mr. Yubita, an auditor, answered the questions alternately. Regarding the 4th question, it was explained that the total amount paid out towards the election expenses of Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama was ¥500,000. Half of this sum was granted on a vote of the board of directors, but the remaining half was debited to the two per-

sons concerned. In answer to the 5th question it was explained that ¥500,000 was charged to Mr. Koki Kiyomasa, a director, as a debt. Presumably this money was advanced for purchasing the shares in the Oriental Sugar Company. The shares so purchased had been deposited with the company by Mr. Fukugawa under a deposited account and used as security for the tax. Lately they had been replaced with cash by Mr. Fukugawa. In reply to the 6th question it was explained that the former board of directors subscribed to the company's debentures to the amount of ¥200,000 with a view to encouraging the market, but only ¥72,300 was allotted. These debentures were pledged to the Fumio Bank as security for a loan. By the partial settlement of the "asakad" debentures of the late directors, the outstanding in arrears was reduced by about ¥350,000. The ¥1,000,000 in the first, second and third questions were vague. It was stated that suitable measures to arrive at a settlement of the matter were now under investigation.

IMPROPERLY KEPT BOOKS.

D. R. CAPTAIN AND HIS FIRM'S BOOKS.

D. R. Captain, late of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy and Company, was called to task in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday for the improper way in which his account books were kept. The debtor had been adjudged bankrupt some time ago, but later applied for his discharge. His application was considered at the last sitting of the Court, and debtor was ordered to produce his books in order to show where his money went to. Some books were handed in, but they were not at all considered satisfactory, as will be seen from the following dialogue.

The Official Receiver—I called for your book some days ago, but you have not sent all. What has become of them?

Debtor—Sent all I have.

You could not, because you know they are not properly kept?—Isn't that so?—I sent—

Answer the question.—Yes.

You could not give a full account of your trade during the last three years?—No.

Is not the reason that you could not file your accounts, because your books were not properly kept?—I do not know what accounts you want.

Answer the question. Isn't it because your books were not kept properly?—Yes.

The Official Receiver asked the Chief Justice to close the public examination, as debtor was asking for his discharge.

The Chief Justice—Yes. And you can take what steps you want in the discharge.

The Official Receiver—Yes.

FAILURE OF A CINNAMON DEALER.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION REVEALS HUGE LIABILITIES.

The public examination of a cinnamon dealer, who had failed, was held in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice. The examination, which was conducted by the Official Receiver (Mr. Wakeman) showed that the debtor's liabilities were very large.

Chan Yui Shan, the debtor, said that lately he had been trading as a cinnamon merchant, at 89, Des Voeux Road West.

Mr. Wakeman—How long have you been there?—Since June, 1908.

What was your way of trading?—Both cash and credit.

What was your way of going into Annam and getting the cinnamon to sell here?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Is this the man in the recent case?

Mr. Wakeman—Yes. (To debtor)—When you first came here how much money did you have?—Between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

Didn't you tell me you borrowed \$20,000 before you came here?—That was last year.

Did you borrow any money from a man named Chan Mow?—No. I went security for him.

Did you give him \$10,000?—I went security for him.

Did you repay it?—I did.

Why?—Because I went security.

Where did you get the money to repay it?—I borrowed it from one Chan Tau.

Have you repaid Chan Tau?—Yes, between July and August, 1908.

When you first came here from Annam with cinnamon where did you get the money to buy it?—What I made over the first consignment of cinnamon was enough to buy it.

What was the value of the first consignment of cinnamon you brought here?—\$6,000.

But you just told me you had no money and had to borrow?

The Chief Justice—You will probably find that he collected the cinnamon from various dealers and paid them afterward. He won't tell you that, but ask him.

The debtor, in answer, said that he had a little money of his own.

Mr. Wakeman—Did you pay for the cinnamon before you came here?—Yes.

How much profit did you make on that?—Over \$1,000.

What was the next thing you did?—I returned to Annam.

What did you do there?—Look for cinnamon.

And did you borrow money?—No.

Did you borrow money in Hongkong?—Yes.

And did you take it back to Annam?—No.

Then what did you do with it?—I repaid somebody.

What is the amount of your liabilities?—Over \$30,000.

Was that for money borrowed or credit of cinnamon?—Both.

The debtor had no property in Annam. He had none in the Colony.

What do you do for a living now?—I am waiting for you to settle this business and I will look around. (Laughter).

The Chief Justice—Did you give any address of your business and carried on here at the recent case against you?—No. I was doing a very small business.

The public examination closed.

The public telephone seems to have some attraction now for the thief. Some time last Wednesday night a member of the fraternity entered the box near the Fire Brigade Station, and snatched the receiver. There is no question that the rogue attempted to get inside the cash-box, but he failed. The police are looking for the person who will deliver the stolen receiver.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

Being an Account of the Interchange and Relations between England and China from the year 1600 to the year 1843, and a Summary of later developments. By James Bromley Bates, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of Law at the Imperial Tientsin University, 1898 to 1900. Legal Adviser to the Tientsin Provincial Government, 1901. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons' Ltd., 1909. 20s. net.

The period treated by the writer—1600 to 1843—embraces many far-off and perhaps forgotten events, but their recapitulation is necessary for the due understanding of the present position of China and the Western Powers. In order to explain the beginnings of the survey, the author has been compelled to go slightly into matters antecedent to the date given on his title-page, and to summarise the proceedings of the Portuguese in Niagpo and Macao. Their first settlement at the former place was in 1513, this being actually the settlement of Europeans in China, and at the latter place in 1555. They were permitted to remain at Macao, always subject to well defined limits of space, on payment of a moderate ground rent—a tax which commenced in 1582 and lasted till 1840. After this latter date, a free occupation, with undefined rights, existed till 1887, when by treaty China confirmed the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal. Macao thus became Portuguese territory, having a status altogether different from that of a concession or settlement at one of the treaty ports. The subject of delimitation of the frontier, as our readers are aware, is one that is very much to the fore at the present moment. The enterprise of the Dutch in fitting out an expedition to Java in 1595, stimulated the English to dispatch three vessels to China in the following year

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

STRANGE VISITATION IN ANHUI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 4th June. Since last month locusts have appeared in large numbers in Anhui, Kung-ning and Kung-wai.

Fortunately, on the 4th inst., there was a heavy downpour of rain during the night which must probably have killed the locusts.

GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 4th June. The Governor of Kiangsu (who denounced the Shanghai Taotai) is dangerously ill, and all the attending physicians have given up hopes of his recovery.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th June. The Commissioners, who were sent abroad to study the question of Constitutional Government, have sent in a memorial advising that they have completed their investigations and will shortly return to China.

TAXES ON VEHICLES.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th June. The Board of Civil Affairs contemplate levying a tax on vehicles, but does not know how to proceed to give effect to the proposal.

Telegrams have accordingly been despatched to Chinese Ministers abroad to ascertain what are the systems adopted in the respective countries to which they are accredited.

FINANCIAL SUPER-INTENDENTS.

OUTWITH CONTROL OF PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th June. The Viceroy of Hupeh has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance to ascertain whether the Financial Superintendent is to have an office in the Province or not.

The reply received is to the effect that it is not within the province of Viceroys and Governors to interfere in the matter.

RAILWAYS IN ANHUI.

STATUS OF THE PO LUM CO.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th June. The Po Lum Co., which has undertaken to construct railways throughout the Province of Anhui, is in possession of an agreement which is signed in behalf of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Viceroy Tuan Fang, however, refuses to recognise the agreement.

WEST-RIVER FLOOD.

INHABITANTS PANIC-STRICKEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Wuchow, 6th June. The Fu River has suddenly risen twenty Chinese feet.

The inhabitants of the district are panic-stricken.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER'S REQUEST REFUSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. The Portuguese Minister has asked the Waiwupu to settle the question of the Macao boundary in Peking.

The Waiwupu has replied declining to comply with the request. At the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Ko Yi-him, the Special Commissioner, to be very careful in conducting the forthcoming negotiations so as not to make any mistakes.

EX-VICEROY SHUM.

RUMOUR DENIED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. There is no truth in the report that the Prince Regent has reinstated Shum Chun-han, ex-Viceroy of Canton, and appointed him to reorganise the Navy.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. The agreement between H.E. Chang Chih-tung and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank for a loan has not yet been signed owing to differences of opinion.

CHINA'S THANKS.

MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG POSTPONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. The Special Envoy to St. Petersburg (to return thanks to Russia for the representation at the recent Imperial funeral) has postponed his departure till the sixth moon on account of the Tsar's tour on the Continent.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

HARBIN CASE SETTLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. The Harbin case has been amicably settled and the Taotai has returned to Harbin to resume his duties there.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

RENDITION OF FUGITIVES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. China and France have drawn up five sets of regulations regarding the rendition of fugitive criminals.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN CONCESSION.

OPINIONS IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. Most of the Ministers in Peking are of the opinion that Sir John Lister Kaye is exacting in his demands in connection with the Tungkuanshan mining concession.

Later. The Tungkuanshan dispute will be settled by the Waiwupu.

The representatives of Anhui province are afraid that the Waiwupu might favour the foreign concessionaire and surrender the mine. They are rather agitated over the matter.

SIR JOHN LISTER KAYE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

A representative of the Peking Daily News has had an interview with Sir John Lister Kaye on the subject of the Anhui concessions. Sir John said: "I had long talks with the Waiwupu people the day before yesterday, and spoke to them about the entire circumstances. As to interpreting, I have come up here in order to see them eye to eye and to ascertain why I have been treated like this. I don't like this. I don't like to open the case here again. My Government is just, you know my Government is just."

"I understand that certain articles of the agreement have not been carried out," ventured the representative of the Peking Journal. "They are Articles IV and V," continued Sir John. "But it is the Government relating to the concession which the reporter was asked to read and which he did. The letter gives several reasons stating that concession should not be cancelled. It requires the sanction of the Waiwupu."

"I, through my Government, have asked the Waiwupu to have this settled, but nothing has been done."

Sir John said nothing about the articles alleged to have been breached which, the delegates claim, has rendered further negotiation in the matter impossible.

"As a matter of fact, the Anhui people bought to co-operate with me to go to the Waiwupu or the Central Government, instead of going against me," said Sir John. "They have got to do the one thing or the other, to co-operate with me or re-purchase the concession which belongs to me."

"It is understood that you claim \$4,000,000, is that so?" he was asked. Sir John hesitated for a moment and said: "My engineer has reported to me that the ore deposit there is estimated to value at \$8,000,000. I am prepared to let them take half and I take half. I have spent five thousand pounds and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The concession is mine. I have proof," holding the letter referred to above.

"Do you anticipate any definite arrangement?" he was again asked.

"No, not immediately," was the reply, "I have quantities of ore ready for shipment, but they stopped them."

"You blame the Waiwupu, then, and not the people?"

"Yes."

TANG SHAO-YI.

WILL NOT RETURN TO FENGTIEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. Upon Tang Shao-yi's return to China, the Grand Council has decided to give him some other appointment.

Tang will not be sent to Fengtien again, nor will he be attached to the Waiwupu.

EARTHQUAKE IN TSINGTAU.

REPORTED DAMAGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. An earthquake is reported as having occurred at Tsingtau which caused great damage.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER IN KIUKIANG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th June. The British Judge, who had proceeded to Kiukiang to try the case, has awarded compensation to the family of the deceased Chinaman and ordered the deportation of the policeman from Kiukiang.

The Chinese officials brought pressure upon the people to effect a settlement. The people, however, are not satisfied.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

WUCHOW IN DISTRESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 7th June, 12.55 p.m. On Saturday, the 5th inst., the embankments in the Ko-ming district collapsed for the second time this year in consequence of the flood. The whole district is inundated. The city of Wuchow has also suffered. The river has risen over twenty feet.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

TO COMPETE AGAINST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. H. E. Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has submitted three proposals to the Central Government. They include—

1. The recovery of the postal privileges.
2. The competition against foreigners in shipping.
3. The redemption of the two railways: one in South Manchuria and the other in Tsingtau.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

FINANCE MINISTER'S PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. Duke Tsai, President of the Ministry of Finance, has applied to have the finances of the Empire established on a sound basis.

The Finance Minister proposes that all silver coins, copper coins, and bank notes should be issued only by the Ministry of Finance, and that the Provincial Authorities should not be allowed to issue any form of currency.

This proposal meets with the hearty approval of the Prince Regent.

HANKOW-CHENG TU RAILWAY.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S DILEMMA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. Chang Chih-tung has agreed to the appointment of a German engineer on the Hankow-Chengtu Railway, but the people of Szechuan Province are opposed to the appointment.

They insist on Mr. Jim Tim-yew, the Cantonese, being given the appointment for preference. Chang Chih-tung is exceedingly embarrassed over this matter.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN CONCESSION.

SIR JOHN KAYE'S POSITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. Both Chang Chih-tung and Tsai Cheuk hold that the foreigners' position in connection with the Tungkuanshan concession is untenable, and that it is impossible for China to give way.

in connection with the Tungkuanshan concession is untenable, and that it is impossible for China to give way.

VICEROY SIK LIANG.

ALLEGATIONS OF INCOMPETENCY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. The papers in Peking have criticised H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, as a man of no ability.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to the Grand Council to cause investigations to be made into the truth or otherwise of the allegations.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. The Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Chengtu Railway Agreement contains twenty-five clauses. The loan is repayable in ten years. The agreement was drafted by Tsang Kwong Yung. A memorial will be presented in connection with this loan and then the agreement will be signed.

THE SHENSI RAILWAY.

TIME FOR COMPLETION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has fixed five years as the period within which to complete the Shensi railway. If the line is completed within the time limit, those responsible for the construction will be rewarded; if not, they will be punished.

GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.

HEALTH IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 7th June. The Governor of Kiangsu is making fair progress towards recovery.

YUNNAN VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF NEW VICEROY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 7th June. Lei King-hei, Viceroy-designate of Yunnan and Kweichow, was to leave Tientsin yesterday for Shanghai en route to Yunnan.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

PETITION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 7th June. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and the merchants have separately telegraphed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce praying that the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, might be allowed to retain his post. The telegrams contained over five hundred characters.

SHANGHAI-NINGPO RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE SUPER-INTENDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 8th June. Jim Tin-yen, the Cantonese, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Shanghai-Ningpo Railway, arrived on the 7th inst.

LUK CHING-LUM.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. Grand Councillor Luk Ching-lum has tendered his resignation. An Imperial decree has been issued declining to accept it.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. There are all sorts of discussion respecting the reorganisation of the Navy, so that no early decision can be come to as to how to proceed with the scheme.

HOUSE-TAX.

ABOUT TO BE LEVIED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. The Board of Civil Affairs has decided to levy a house-tax after the Dragon-boat Festival.

DUTY ON TEA.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN AMERICA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. It is proposed by the United States Government to increase the duty on tea imported from China.

The Grand Council has despatched an urgent telegram to H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, urging him to do his best to oppose the contemplated extra duty.

SHIPPING LAWS.

PROPOSED FORMULATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is conferring with the Law Revision Commissioners with a view to formulate special laws relating to shipping.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN CONCESSION.

ANHUI REPRESENTATIVES OBSTINATE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. The Waiwupu is bringing pressure to bear on the representatives of the Anhui Province with a view to their agreeing to work the Tungkuanshan Mines in conjunction with Sir John Lister Kaye; but they are as firm as ever in opposing the proposal.

THE KIUKIANG CASE.

COMPENSATION REFUSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th June. The officials and gentry of Kiangsu Province refuse to accept the compensation of \$500 in settlement of the case against the policeman. They have decided to engage a lawyer in Shanghai to prosecute the policeman so as to obtain redress of their grievance.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 9th June. The other day the Portuguese Minister in Peking asked to have the question of the Macao boundary settled in Peking, but the Waiwupu declined to comply with the Minister's wishes. Now it is reported that the Waiwupu is inclined to fall in with the suggestion.

MANCHURIA.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 9th June. A telegram has been received by the Grand Council from H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, alleging that the Russians and Japanese have violated Treaty provisions and asking that an official be sent to assist him in settling the matter.

RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

DRAFT REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 9th June. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has drawn up a set of ten regulations regarding the rights and privileges of shareholders in railway companies managed by the people themselves.

NATURALIZED CHINESE SUBJECT.

FRENCH CONSULTING ENGINEER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 9th June. The French consulting engineer on railways has been naturalized a Chinese subject.

CHINA'S THANKS.

PRINCE CHEN'S MISSION TO JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 9th June. Prince Chen, the special ambassador, is to leave Tientsin for Japan by the cruiser Hoi Chow on the 23rd inst.

(Prince Chen proceeds on a mission of thanks to the Emperor of Japan for the attendance by Prince Fushimi at the recent Imperial funeral.—ED., H. K. T.)

THE TUNGKUANSHAN MINES.

PRINCE REGENT'S VIEWS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 9th June. The Prince Regent, holding that the Government should support the people in their contention regarding the Tungkuanshan concession, has given special instructions to the Waiwupu to oppose the foreign demands.

DUTY ON TEA.

INCREASE IN RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 10th June. Russia has increased the duty on tea imported from China.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has not been successful in its negotiations with Russia on the subject. Instructions have therefore been issued to all the Provinces to stop the shipment of tea to Russia in future.

DROUGHT IN THE NORTH.

FAMINE THREATENED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 10th June. The drought in Kansu Province has been protracted for a period of three years.

The inhabitants have been reduced to such straits that it is feared they might resort to cannibalism to appease their hunger.

The officials of the Province have sent urgent telegrams to the Grand Council appealing for relief.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

HUNDRED MORE TO BE DESPATCHED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 10th June. The Waiwupu and the Board of Education will each send fifty students to the United States of America.

GUARDING STATE SECRETS.

GRAND COUNCILLORS' PRECAUTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 10th June. Recently the Grand Councillors who conferring with one another reduced that discussions into writing so as to guard against the disclosure of State secrets.

MINING CONCESSIONS.

RETROCESSION DESIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 10th June. The officials, gentry and people of the Honan Province have united to secede the retrocession of mining concessions. In view of the firm attitude taken by the people, the Waiwupu has agreed to give a certain company to surrender their concessions.

OUZRAH AT SHUN TAI.

ESCAPED PRISONERS KILL A SOLDIER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th June. At about 5 p.m. on the 3rd instant 11 prisoners confined in the gaol attached to the Shun Tak Magistracy somehow or other managed to break out of their cells by bribing the warder. The guards at the time were having their supper. The prisoners were well supplied with arms and ammunition from some of the federates outside, and with these weapons they rushed out in a body and attacked the soldiers, killing one of them. The prisoners then made good their escape by the eastern gate of the city, and ransacked two shops there. These lawless proceedings alarmed the citizens, who hastened to barricade the doors by way of preventing the desperadoes from entering their premises. On the alarm being given, the Shun Tak Magistrate, accompanied by a large body of troops, proceeded to give chase to the escaped prisoners who, however, successfully evaded their pursuers. Information was promptly given to the people of neighbouring villages, through which the railways were expected to have, with the result that the soldiers, with the assistance of the villagers, arrested twenty-four of the outlaws who killed one while forty-three of them succeeded in effecting their escape. Among these prisoners was the leader Lo Wing, for whose arrest a reward of \$5,000 was offered, and who arranged the plan for the outrage. On the following day, an official report was received from Shun Tak by the Viceroy, who was greatly incensed over the matter. He at once gave orders to remove the Shun Tak Magistrate (Lai Shik Kam) from office and appoint Shum Sui Chung to fill the vacancy. The cashiered official was, however, ordered not to leave his district but to use his best endeavours for the recapture of the escaped prisoners. Yesterday, the Kwangchow Prefect, Ko Kun Cheng, by order of the Viceroy, proceeded with the newly-appointed magistrate to the Shun Tak district to investigate the matter.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

MANY DISTRICTS AFFECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th June. Urgent telegrams have been received at Canton from various districts along the West River, reporting the visitation of disastrous floods for the second time this year. The districts flooded are the Tak Hing, Kwong Nui, Sun Hing, Tung On, and the city of Shingling prefecture, where the embankments have given way in several places. The present floods have gained nearly the same height as that of last year. The town of Fatsan has also been badly flooded since the 6th instant, and two men have been drowned.

RELIEF.

On being informed of the condition of affairs in the riverine districts, the Central Relief Committee yesterday hastened to prepare an expedition by the steam launch Kwong Loi to proceed to the flooded districts with rice, gunny bags and other articles to assist the sufferers.

SUPREME COURT IN 1908.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for 1908 is as follows:—

1.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
The number of actions instituted in this division of the Court during the year 1908 was 206, and there were 286 pending at the commencement of that year as against 261 and 162 respectively in 1907. 108 were disposed of during the year, 56 being settled or withdrawn before trial, 1 transferred to Summary Jurisdiction and 41 transferred to Admiralty leaving a balance of 316 undisposed of, as against 143, 99 and 280 respectively in 1907.
The total amount involved was \$2,466,374.00, as against \$3,270,122 in 1907.
The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$303,846.70, as against \$309,043.36 in 1907.
The total fees collected amounted to \$15,341, as against \$16,201 in 1907.

2.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
The number of actions instituted was 1,735 during the year and 225 were brought forward from 1907, as against 1,894 and 243 respectively in 1907. 1,898 were disposed of, 724 being settled or withdrawn before trial, 184 being struck out, dismissed, and 1,090 being struck out of the Cause Book as having been standing over generally for more than a year, leaving a balance of 122, as against 1,912, 794, 231 and 225 respectively in 1907.
The total amount involved was \$145,051.10, and the debts and damages recovered amounted to \$111,703.15, as against \$174,500.43 and \$183,931.21 respectively in 1907.
The total fees collected amounted to \$9,261.75, as against \$8,705.10 in 1907.
The number of distress warrants for rent issued was 512, representing aggregate unpaid rents amounting to \$60,687.87, of which the aggregate sum of \$17,579.95 was recovered, as against 465, \$65,614.26 and \$12,122.50 respectively in 1907.

270 warrants were withdrawn on settlement between the parties, as against 229 in 1907.
The total fees collected amounted to \$2,719.50 as against \$1,770 in 1907.

3.—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
There were 26 cases and 59 persons committed for trial at the criminal sessions, as against 34 and 70 respectively in 1907.
The number of persons actually indicted was 53, of whom 26 were convicted and 27 were acquitted. Against 6 persons no indictments were filed. In 1907 the figures were respectively 56, 48 and 6.

4.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
There were 5 appeals instituted during the year, viz:—
From the decision of the Chief Justice, 3 as against 5 in 1907.
From the decision of the Puisne Judge, 1 " 4 "
From the decision of the Magistrate, 1 " 1 "
From the Award of Arbitrator, 0 " 1 "

Of which the following were disposed of, viz:—
From the Chief Justice, 2 as against 3 in 1907.
" Puisne Judge, 1 " 2 "
" Magistrate, 1 " 4 "
" Arbitrator, 0 " 1 "

The decision of the Privy Council in the case of Leuba v. J. Ullmann & Co. (O. J. Action No. 142 of 1908), reached the Colony on the 14th September, 1908. The appeal was allowed, with costs.

Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted in three cases, viz:—
(1) In *Cambridge & Co. v. Lombard Steamship Co. Limited* (O. J. Action No. 153 of 1908).
(2) In *Li Yau Sam v. Russo-Chinese Bank* (O. J. Action No. 27 of 1907).
(3) In *Tung Lok Tong & others v. Reuter Bruckmann & Co.* (O. J. Action No. 103 of 1907).

5.—ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.
There were 4 actions instituted during the year and 3 were pending in 1907; 4 were disposed of, and 1 was settled before trial, leaving 2 pending.
The number of vessels arrested was 1.
The total fees collected amounted to \$352 as against \$314.50 in 1907.

6.—BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.
There were 34 petitions filed, 23 being creditors' petitions, and 11 being petitions by the debtors themselves. The figures for 1907 were respectively 51, 34 and 17.
The number of receiving orders made was 30, being 21 on creditors' petitions, and 9 on debtors' petitions. The figures in 1907 were respectively 46, 31 and 15, and 1 administration order.

7.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.
There were 234 grants made by the Court, being:—
Probates, 101
Letters of administration, 133

The figures in 1907 were respectively 82 and 92.
The aggregate value of the estates was \$3,407,440.00, as against \$2,675,740 in 1907.
Probate duties amounted to \$81,136.00. Additional probate duty paid in 1908—\$120.69. Court fees amounted to \$8,936.40 and official administrator's commission to \$1,812.15. The figures in 1907 were respectively \$1,812.15, \$11,820.90 and \$1,408.13. No additional probate duty was received during that year.

There were 60 estates vested in, or administered by, the official administrator during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$1,078,172. The figures for 1907 were respectively 42 and \$24,560.78.

28 estates were wound up during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$42,470.60, as against 22 in 1907 representing \$20,977.40.

8.—OFFICIAL TRUSTS.
The total number of trust estates in the hands of the official trustee at the end of 1908 was 35 and the aggregate amount of trust funds \$1,195,423 as against 27 estates aggregating \$1,612,417 in 1907, and certain house property. The amount of commission collected was \$234.99, as against \$235.37 in 1907.

9.—REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.
The total number of companies registered from the commencement of the Companies Ordinance, 1887, was 661, with an aggregate capital of \$18,761,144.00.

Of the 561 companies on the register 99 are defunct, 2 were not floated, 123 were wound up, and 46 were in the course of being wound up, leaving 271 on the Register at the end of 1908, representing an aggregate capital of \$3,551,245.55. The figures in 1907 were respectively 530, 245, 155.03, 530, 94, 2, 120, 52, 262 and \$103,434.528.

There were 31 companies registered in 1908, as compared with 29 in 1907, the revenue from which was:—
Registration fees, \$4,858.00 as against \$4,127.50 in 1907
Filing and other fees, 1,931.20 " \$1,609.90 "

The number of licences granted under section 4 of "The Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance 1907" (No. 16 of 1907) enabling companies operating outside the Colony to keep local registers of members was 90.
The aggregate capital of such companies was \$54,402,012.47.

The fees in respect of such licences amounted to \$11,501.21.
The number of companies authorized under section 5 of the same Ordinance to keep registers of members at their head offices instead of at their registered offices in this Colony was 33.
The fees in respect of such authorization amounted to \$52.

10.—FEES AND COMMISSIONS.
The total sums collected during the year by way of fees and commissions amounted to \$16,591.80, as against \$16,156.78 in the previous year.

11.—STAFF.
Mr. Joseph Horsford Kemp, Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, was transferred to the Magistracy to act as First Police Magistrate on the 8th April; and was subsequently appointed Head of the Sanitary Department with effect from 18th November.

Mr. John Rookridge Wood, Assistant Land Officer for the New Territories, was appointed Deputy Registrar and Appraiser in succession to Mr. Kemp, but since he was acting as Second Magistrate at the time his place in this Department was temporarily filled by Mr. Charles Alexander Dick Melbourne, Magistrate's Clerk.

Mr. John William Lee-Jones, Deputy Registrar and Accountant, proceeded on 12 months' leave on the 12th December; and Mr. George Albert Woodcock, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, was appointed to act in his place.

Mr. Frederick Howell, First Bailiff, proceeded on 12 months' leave on the 23rd January, and Mr. Li Hong Mi, Second Interpreter, was appointed to act in his place. Mr. John Alfred Mackie, Third Interpreter, acted as Second Interpreter, and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Interpreter in the Registrar General's Office, was appointed to act as Third Interpreter.

Mr. Inayat Ullah Mirza, 2nd Clerk of Court and Clerk to the Puisne Judge, returned from leave on the 27th April and resumed his duties. Mr. Frederick Howell, First Bailiff, proceeded on 12 months' leave on the 23rd May, and Mr. Joseph Leonard, Second Bailiff, was appointed to act for him; Mr. Arthur William Hill, Clerk and Usher, replacing him as Second Bailiff and Mr. William Jordan Uwin, Police Constable, replacing Hill as Clerk and Usher.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

REMARKS BY BARON MAKINO.

Speaking on the subject of education for girls, Baron Makino, ex-Minister of Education, is reported by the *Yokohama Specie* to have made the following remarks:—

"In all countries female education is less advanced than that for men. In Japan, female education has begun to receive enthusiastic support only in recent years. Fifteen years ago high schools for girls were very few; several of such establishments, in fact, were closed, instead of their number being increased. Normal schools for women were incorporated into normal schools for men. This set-back in the history of female education in our country was due to the impractical nature of the education then imparted to the girls. The teaching was not in harmony with the family customs and traditions of Japan. But now female education has received a powerful stimulus, and hundreds of girls' schools are flourishing all over the country. This is not due, however, to a mere education fad, but is caused by the demands of society. The development of national undertakings at large naturally demands a larger number of educated girls, and this is the cause of the enthusiasm attending female education. In this connection I would like to make a few suggestions."

"It may be said that all girls become teachers, not necessarily in schools for other people's children, but as mistresses of the family. They must become teachers of children and servants. Servants are usually illiterate, and the good personality of a good mistress will influence them as no ordinary teacher can. Moreover, the unconscious influence of the mother on the character of her baby is much more important than that of a mere teacher. I would have woman become a gentle helpmate of her husband, sweetening his home with her sympathy. She must be intelligent enough to comprehend the general outline of her husband's ideal so as to sympathize with him intelligently. For this I would advise a girl to read good books—not to study them as scholars, but to regard them as an intellectual stimulus, to remove the narrowness of mind and to create such an atmosphere around her as to make her an uplifting influence to her husband. This so-called 'good wife and wise mother' principle is embodied in such conduct."

"As to the school curriculum, I would not advise all girls to go through the superior professional courses. The post-graduate course after the graduation from a high school grade will be enough for them. To aspire after higher branches of study which are not in keeping with woman's life is useless. Yet, on the other hand, sewing and household management do not embrace the whole sphere of a girl's curriculum. These are taught because they are expedient for a girl in her capacity of mistress. But the essential aim of female education is to develop common sense, to make girls alert, and above all, to make them judicious all round. Ethics and hygiene are taught in girls' schools to make them acquainted with the knowledge of human affairs at home and abroad. Natural sciences and household management are taught for the purpose of imparting to the girls an intelligent knowledge of the world they live in. I have examined the curriculum of the schools for girls in Germany, and have found them not very different from those of our girls. Instruction in German literature serves to inspire the girls with a love for their country. Universal history is taught to make clear the standing of Germany in the world. But only so much of universal history is taught as to enable the girls to comprehend the present by reference to the past, and by understanding past causes, to view the present generation with sympathy. Political problems are not thought necessary to be taught in detail, but the great works of great men, and the sacrifices they have gone through for the benefit of humanity, are made a strong feature. Germans know how to turn to the best account what learning they possess. The progress of Germany is in no small degree due to this practical, methodical education, which rejects ostentation and appreciates solidity."

"Some people insist on giving a higher professional education to girls. But in my view, women are not the competitors of men. Their natural mission is to maintain the home, and technical education for girls in general is unnecessary as it is unnatural. Examples from foreign countries cannot be applied here. We must take the circumstances into account. In England, for instance, girls are allowed to obtain degrees in the colleges. But there is a good reason for this. In England there are about 1,000,000 more women than men, and it is but natural that they should be given a training in order that they may earn an independent living. Thus they are allowed to pursue technical studies. In general, an ordinary education is thought enough for girls, even in England. Female education in Switzerland is said to be very flourishing, but most of the students are Russian women, who are not allowed to obtain a higher education at home, and whose political activity in connection with revolutionary agitation makes it necessary for them to have a university education. I once asked the director of a normal school as to her principle of instruction, and this was her answer:—'To educate a good wife is our aim, but between graduation and marriage there intervene several years, and to provide girls with a means to obtain an independent livelihood during that period, we teach manual work and commercial matters, while we also have a normal department.' This is certainly an intelligible principle. Napoleon's view of the ideal woman was a woman with many good children. This certainly contains a great deal of truth. Almost all opinions in the West seem to concur regarding the true mission of woman as the home, and over-education for women as unnatural. The conferring of degrees on women and their aspirations after the suffrage are due to social circumstances and are not the necessary outcome of civilization. In France and Germany we do not hear much of such things, but the women in those countries are rather noted as good home-makers. Our educational motto, 'good wife and wise mother,' is not ostentatious, but always holds true and we ought to regulate our curriculum within its scope."—*Japan Chronicle*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE RECENT MURDER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th June.

With reference to the murder of Taotai Lau See Kee, the Governor of Kwangsi has wired to the Canton officials that he will send a deputy to Canton to investigate the case and has also asked them to use their best endeavours in hunting down the assassins.

PEAGUE PREVENTION.
The local authorities have given instructions to forbid military officers, soldiers and military students who are now residing outside the Northern Gate from visiting the city during the plague season.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.
In consequence of the continuous and heavy rainfall a landslide took place in the Lin Ping Prefecture, at Ping Tou village, where nearly two dozen houses were completely or partially ruined and some thirty odd lives lost.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.
The Canton Self-Government Society has convened a meeting to take place to-day with a view of promoting agricultural pursuits and native industries.

ALLIANCE OF REVOLUTIONISTS.
A weiyuan arrived here yesterday from Kwangsi escorting eight alleged revolutionists who had been arrested in Kwangsi. These men have been handed over to the Viceroy to be dealt with.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.
At a meeting held yesterday by the Self-Government Society for the purpose of promoting agricultural pursuits, Mr. Tao Kuei Yock voluntarily subscribed \$1,000 towards the funds for this purpose.

CANTON PROVINCIAL JUDGE.
The Canton Provincial Judge (Wei Kung Tung), who left here on the 14th ultimo for Kwangsi with instructions to suppress the insurrection there and to investigate all matters, returned to Canton on the 4th instant.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.
The gravity of the Ho Ming district yesterday hastened to Canton to report that the embankments of the Tai Sha Wat gave way for the second time on the 5th instant owing to the excessive rainfall last week, and the whole district has been badly inundated. The gravity earnestly appealed to the Central Relief Committee for urgent assistance to be despatched to the sufferers.

WUCHOW FLOODS.
The West River has risen considerably, being over twenty feet above the normal level at Wuchow. The city is also flooded; this is supposed to be a result of the collapse of the embankments in the Ho Ming district.

APPEAL FOR PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.
The local officials have been in receipt of an urgent telegram from Kwangsi requesting that precautionary measures should be taken to prevent the floods, which are now prevailing up country, from working destruction in the riverine districts in the lower section of the West River.

PRISON MILE.
On the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., the prisoners in the Nambol prison through some unknown reasons engaged on another in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with knives, iron bars and other weapons, with the result that one of the convicts named Leung Hui Pui was killed, and seven others more or less injured. When the fighting was at its height, the Nambol magistrate personally went to the prison with the Kwangchow Brigadier and a number of police to restore order. The Red Cross Society has the care of the injured. As the outcome of the disturbance, the officer in charge of the prison has been removed from office.

MACAO BOUNDARY.
H.E. Ko Yu Him, the Imperial Special Commissioner appointed to conduct a negotiation with the Portuguese for the delimitation of Macao, who left here for Chin Shan a week ago, on an official visit to the place and Macao, returned to Canton yesterday by the cruiser *Kiang Tai*.

SHUN TAK PRISON OUTBREAK.
With reference to the outbreak on the 3rd instant in the Shun Tak gaol, whereby a number of prisoners effected their escape, the Kwangchow Prefect, Ko Kuei Ching, by order of the Viceroy, arrived at Shun Tak on the following day to investigate the matter. Prefect Ko has allowed a period of fifteen days to the former Shun Tak district Magistrate, Lai Suk Kam, to re-capture the escaped prisoners. Prefect Ko returned to Canton yesterday.

RETURN OF CRUISE.

The Commander-in-Chief, Wong Tai Ching, of the Chinese cruiser, *Hai Feng* and *Hoi Ki*, which proceeded on a visit to the Straits Settlements, and who returned to Hongkong two days ago, is expected to come up here to-day to pay a call on the Viceroy before proceeding North.

THE SHUN TAK OUTBREAK.
With reference to the outbreak on the 3rd instant in the Shun Tak prison when forty-three prisoners escaped, it is now reported that nineteen more of the convicts were re-captured on the 6th instant.

CANTON WATERWORKS.
Most of the citizens in Canton are jubilant over the good water supply from the Canton waterworks, while many others are complaining against the streets and drains being damaged and obstructed through the laying down of the mains. The Canton Waterworks Company is entirely to blame for the obstruction and have been written to by the company on behalf of the residents asking for compensation for damage to streets, roads and drains which now require repairs owing to alleged damage by the Waterworks Company.

THE FLOODS.
The Canton Central Relief Committee has been in receipt of a number of appeals from those districts that have suffered from the floods asking for assistance. Another relief party was yesterday despatched to the scene on board the steam launch *Kong Hing* with three hundred bags of rice and five thousand gunny bags, etc., to relieve the sufferers.

FINE WEATHER.
Fine weather has been prevailing during the last few days. It is confidently hoped that the floods will subside in the course of a week.

BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.
Shortly after 11 o'clock on the 7th instant, owing to the rainfall during last week, a building in the Yuen Street in the Western suburb suddenly collapsed without warning and several persons were injured. At 1 o'clock on the following morning, another house in An Kung Street partly collapsed, several persons receiving injuries. Fortunately, no lives were lost in both accidents.

CANTON PROVINCIAL JUDGE.
It is reported in Mandarin circles here that the newly appointed Canton Provincial Judge Chiu Pui Lin is desirous of giving up his appointment in Canton for transfer elsewhere.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.
The daily return of passengers and the amount realised in fares for the first ten days of this month by the Canton-Hankow Railway were as follows:—

	Number of passengers.	Amount collected.
1st day	3,345	\$53.95
2nd "	3,282	50.30
3rd "	2,887	49.55
4th "	1,788	28.55
5th "	2,852	42.75
6th "	2,945	43.25
7th "	2,957	43.45
8th "	2,538	41.25
9th "	2,560	47.45
10th "	3,107	51.45
Total	28,570	\$466.90

The total amount collected during that period including freight on goods carried by the Railway was \$5,215.61.

A portion of the railroad in the sections above San Wah Tin was temporarily flooded in that period. Consequently, through passenger traffic was interrupted for a day. Work was also suspended for a few days in the sections above Yuen Tan owing to the floods.

RAILWAY DIRECTOR'S RESIGNATION.
The vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Mr. Lo Po Shun, has written to the Board of Directors of the Company to tender his resignation to take effect at the end of the 6th moon. Mr. Lo is very popular among the whole body of shareholders, and has been holding various offices in the Company for several years, giving great satisfaction to the general public. It is, therefore, with regret that his resignation from the Railway Company's service is received.

ADMIRAL LI.
Admiral Li Chun, who proceeded to the Paracel Islands on the 19th ultimo, returned to Canton on the 6th instant.

MARKET-TOWN HELD UP.
On the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., a gang of robbers, numbering over two hundred, all dressed in uniforms and disguised as soldiers, entered the Fook Wo market town in Tsang Shing, carrying with them rifles, swords and other weapons. The shop people in the market at first thought that the visitors were real soldiers sent there by officials with instructions to hunt down certain bandits and had no idea at all that they were robbers. When these men got into the market, they closed the gates of the place, and ransacked about five dozen shops, removing money and valuable articles to the extent of some forty thousand dollars. The shop people, though not well equipped with arms and ammunition, offered resistance against the robbers with the result that sixteen of the former were seriously wounded. The case has now been reported to the Canton officials.

WONG TAI CHING.
The Commander-in-Chief of the two Chinese cruisers *Hoi Yung* and *Hoi Ki*, Wong Tai Ching, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong on board a gunboat and called on the Viceroy the same day. Commander Ching's father, the late Magistrate in the Ho Ming district, he will leave here to-morrow to proceed up the East River for his home district to pay his father a visit.

THE FLOODS.
The first party sent out by the Central Relief Committee on the 7th instant to the flooded districts to assist the sufferers with rice and gunny bags, etc., returned to Canton yesterday and reported that the villagers were seen busily at work in several places reconstructing the embankments that were damaged by the floods; the water so far shows signs of subsiding. A further supply of rice and necessities solicited for despatch to the affected districts. In the town of Fatshan the water has gone down a few inches since the day before yesterday. Should fine weather continue to prevail for a few days longer, the floods will subside before long.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.
Tao Ki Ming, a sub-prefect in Kwangsi, who was arrested on the charge of having executed five innocent persons and for want of discipline in controlling his subordinates, has now been brought to be dealt with by the Viceroy yesterday, by order of the Viceroy. The Provincial Judge, the Provincial Treasurer, Taotai, Chan Mong T'ang and Taotai Han Kuei Kwan sat at the Court to jointly try the case. The Viceroy has wired to Peking for authority in the first instance to deprive Tao of his official title, before action is taken to deal with the case.

A RICKSHA COUPLE was fined \$15 in the Police Court, yesterday morning, for refusing to accept hire when disengaged. Rapper J. Grey, N.S., was the prosecutor.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

CHINESE WOMAN LOSTS HER LIFE IN COLLISION.

A serious collision occurred in the harbour last evening, as the result of which a woman is reported missing, although there is no doubt that she was drowned.

At about seven o'clock last evening the ferry launch *Kam Shun* while on her usual run from Hongkong to Yau-ma-tei struck a passenger junk midships and capsized her. There were a number of persons on board the junk, and they were all thrown into the water.

Everything was done to rescue the people, but the rescuers were unsuccessful in the case of a woman, eighteen years of age, who, it is believed, sank soon after the junk turned over. Exactly how the collision occurred and who was at fault, whether the junk or the launch people, will be determined later.

The launch coxswain, Lau Tai, was arrested by order of Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, after the collision. This morning, he was charged before Mr. F. A. Haselwood, at the Magistracy, with failing to observe the rule of the road for the prevention of collisions at sea. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty, and the case was adjourned.

COLLISION IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.
According to the *Tokyo Asahi*, translated by the *Japan Gazette*, the British steamer *Inverclyde* while leaving Yokohama for Yokkaichi about 3 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, collided with the R.K.K. steamer *Tenyo-maru*, striking her on the starboard side. Five plates of the Japanese vessel were slightly bent and the third hatch Captain Lea, of the *Inverclyde*, immediately paid a visit to the *Tenyo* while the Harbour Office sent an official. The *Tenyo* was, however, allowed by a Lloyd's surveyor to resume her voyage, leaving Yokohama for Hongkong at 10 p.m. on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY SHARE LIST.
Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their Weekly Share List of 5th inst. as follows:—

A comparatively fair business has been done in some of the leading stocks, during the week ending 5th inst., but rather show hardly any change of importance. The existing demand rate of exchange on London closes at 15.97/16d, while the rates on Shanghai are 15.74/7d for a Bank T/T, and 15.74/7d for a three days' sight Private Bill. Bar silver in London is quoted 248s, and Consols 84 5/16d, ex interest. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 2 1/2 per cent, while the private market rate of discount has gone up to 1 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been sold at \$95 and \$90, closing with buyers at the lower and sellers at the higher rate; Shanghai Bank shares at \$10.00 ex 7 1/2, the London rate went up to 15.97, but the latest quotation is 15.97. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Nothing has transpired in stocks under this head, and quotations are the same as given last, with the exception of Yangtze, which is down to 15 1/2 (the equivalent of the Shanghai rate of 15 1/2 ex 7 1/2).

Fire Insurance Shares.—A few Hongkong and Shanghai shares are wanted at \$145. China continue in demand at \$110.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Mian Steamboats changed hands at \$31 to \$32, and are wanted at \$32. Indo-China, in sympathy with a Shanghai quotation of 15.50 buyers, are in request at 15 1/2; the London rates are unchanged. China and Manilla, as well as Douglas shares, are unchanged. Star Ferries sold at \$36 for old, and are quiet at \$14 for new shares, the dividend of 10 per cent. paid on 3rd inst. Shell Transport and Trading Co. at 60s, for Bearer scrip, the London rate is 61s sellers for Name shares. Union Waterboats can be placed at \$10 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened and are on offer at \$14 1/2. Luzons are unchanged. Mining Shares.—Charbonnages continue in demand at \$65, but no shares seem to be available. Raub sold at \$9 1/2, \$9 1/2 and \$9 1/2, and have buyers at \$9 1/2. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are up to 15. 18 sales and buyers; the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended 15th ultimo, amounted to 32,930 tons of coal, and the sales during that period to 27,787 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been done at \$6 1/2, and more shares are obtainable. Geo. Fenwick are unchanged. New Amoy Dock shares are quoted \$9 ex the dividend of 50 cents per share, paid on 1st inst. Shanghai Docks are quiet at 15. 85. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands in rather large lots at \$50, and buyers at that rate rule the market. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have dropped in the north to 15 1/2, with further buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands changed owners at \$108 to \$110, and there are further buyers at latter rate. Kowloon Lands sold at \$30 and \$30 1/2, and are wanted at \$30. West Point has been fixed at \$46. Old Hotels are on offer at \$71, while the new issue has changed hands at \$40. Humphreys' Estates have sales and buyers at \$9 1/2. Shanghai Lands are quoted 15. 120.

Cotton.—All Shanghai stocks are weaker. Quotations are:—Erawa 15. 120, International 15. 85, Loo Kung Mow 15. 105, and Soyabean 15. 300. Hongkong Cottons are quiet with probable sellers at \$8 1/2.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Power sold in fairly large quantities again at \$7 1/2; closing with sellers at \$7 1/2 a rumour is current that there is a slight hitch in the negotiations for the sale of the Company's Canton property. Hongkong Electric sold under at \$100. Dairy Farms sold at \$16 1/2 and \$16 1/2, and have buyers at latter rate. Very fair quantities of Green Island Cement shares fetched \$8.50 to \$9, and the demand continues. Ropes sold at \$25. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged, and without any reported transactions.

Miscellaneous.—China-Bornos, have been done at \$13 and \$13 1/2, and are wanted at \$13. China Providents sold at \$9 1/2 and \$9 1/2, and have further buyers at \$9 1/2. Peak Tramway changed hands at \$15.00 for old, and \$14 for new shares, both at the dividend of 8 per cent. paid on 2nd ultimo; the old issue continues in demand. Langkate have improved to 15. 1350 buyers. Wakes are in request at \$3 1/2. Watsons sold at \$8.70 ex the dividend of 50 cents per share paid on 29th ultimo. Wm. Powells are on offer at \$4. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and quotations are the same as given last.

YARN MARKET.
In their report dated 12th instant, Messrs. Philoxena B. Petit & Co. write:—
Our last circular was dated the 28th ult. The recurrence of floods in the Canton delta has had the effect of checking demand from the interior, resulting in the yarn market being in a weak position, which, it is hoped, will be of short duration only.

Such inquiries as have arisen during the past fortnight have run on selected threads of the more desirable spinnings, tend to induce business, importers have had to give way 50 cents to one dollar per bale.

No. 200.—A limited business in selected threads.
No. 162.—Only one Mill's yarn changed hands at 5/ lower.
No. 127.—In small inquiry.
No. 101.—A fair demand at reported rates.
No. 85.—Nothing doing.
No. 64.—Ruled way.
Market closes steady.

Sales:—25 bales of No. 6, 1,250 bales of No. 10, 300 bales of No. 12, 150 bales of No. 16, and 675 bales of No. 20, in all about 2,400 bales.
Arrivals:—Per steamers, C. Apar, Colombo, Mari, Fookang, Tachia, Kumang and Dwanha of about 1,000 bales.
Unsold Stock:—About 27,000 bales.
Uncleared Stock:—About 11,000 bales.
Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T. R. at Rs. 133 1/2 per cent.
London T. R. Demand " 154 1/2
" 4 months sight " 154 1/2
Shanghai Demand

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Managing Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company
No. 4, St. Martin Street, in the City of Manila, P. I.